

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. II.]

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1823.

No. 89

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—593—

Politics of Europe.

We received on Saturday, by the ROYAL GEORGE, from England the 11th December, our Files of the TIMES, SCOTSMAN, LITERARY GAZETTE, and other Periodical Publications, from which we have given as copious a selection as we could include in to-day's Paper, and shall to-morrow lay more ample Extracts before our Readers.

No event of great importance seems to have occurred since the date of our last advices, so as to alter materially the political aspect of Europe.

We find nothing decisive as to the rumoured hostilities between France and Spain. The money market had, however, experienced considerable depression.

Little is said in the later journals respecting the affairs of the Greeks. The Turkish fleet destined to conquer the Island of Spezzia was defeated in its object. (according to a Letter dated Frankfort, Nov. 10); and in a Naval action that took place, a Greek fire ship caused such confusion among the Turks that they fled in all directions. The accounts of the Greeks on the Continent were also favourable; all Attica, Livadia, Etolia, Acarnania, as well as the whole Peloponnesus being in their power; Odesseus defended the Thermopylae, where he defeated for the second time; Chourshid Pasha, who had again attempted to force the pass with 800 men; Nicolas defended the Isthmus of Corinth; Mauracordato was in Acarnania, and Ypsilanti at Athens. The affairs of the islanders were also prosperous—the whole of the Morea being again delivered from the Turks, except Patras, Nipoli di Romani, Coron, Modon, and the fort of Lepanto opposite to Patras which were still in the hands of the Turks, but expected soon to fall also. Later accounts state that Nipoli di Romani had actually surrendered, and the Turkish forces in that quarter were reduced to despair.

Mr. Hunt entered London after his liberation from Jail, amid the congratulations of the populace; and afterwards dined with above a hundred of his Friends and Admirers.

We have a long Review of a new Tragedy by Lord Byron, entitled "Werner," of which we mean shortly to publish an account.

Lord John Russell has written a Tragedy in Five Acts, called "DON CARLOS, or Persecution," which is favourably spoken of by the Reviewers.

It was also again rumoured that hostilities would take place between Russia and Turkey. The Cotton market was very dull, as also the sale of Rice, but Indigo was expected to advance, in consequence of the advices from this country of the destruction of the crop by rain. The HINDOSTAN from Bengal had arrived at Liverpool, and the JOHN BARRY and HENRY PORCHER from Madras off Deal, on the 1st of December. Captain Heavide of the WINDSOR, Captain Cobb, of the KENT, and Capt. Wilson of the HYTE, had been sworn in to the command of these vessels for Bengal.

Lord Combermere had assumed the command of the Forces in Ireland which was happily restored to tranquillity.

France and Spain.—The TIMES of the 4th of December seems to think that a War between France and Spain is almost certain.

In the leading article the following passages occur in reference to this subject: "It appears, the Editor observes, that France has full liberty conceded to her of interfering in the affairs of the Peninsula as she pleases by peaceful representations or by hostile attacks; and that she has the inclination to make War." Some judicious observations precede and follow this statement of the case. We shall perhaps hereafter give the whole article.

New Paper.—A New Paper is advertised in the SCOTSMAN of the 30th of November, to be published in Glasgow on the 1st of January last, to be entitled THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS, or WEEKLY, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, and LITERARY INTELLIGENCER:—its views, intentions, principles, and advantages, are fully developed; and in the delineation of them, the following passage occurs:—"THE FREE PRESS will combat under the banners of the present opposition in Parliament. With the followers of the immortal Fox it will contend against a system which has forged and is forging fetters for all nations."

The Bishop of Clogher.—The Case of the Bishop of Clogher was called on for a hearing in the Metropolitan Court of Armagh on the 21st of October. He did not appear, but his offence and identity were completely proved. The following is the concluding paragraph of the account of his Trial in the SCOTSMAN, which we shall publish at length in a future Number:—

His Grace the Lord Primate, in the presence of the Lords Bishops, of his Vicar General, and of other distinguished personages, rose from his seat, and the entire of his auditory then standing, and the Bishop of Clogher being again thrice called, but not appearing, and his contumacy being accused, according to the law of the Court, his Grace proceeded to read the sentence in open Court. When finished, he signed it in open Court, and directed it to be lodged in the Registry of his Diocese, where it now remains a record of these important proceedings, and of their perfect consummation of the absolute Deprivation and Deposition of Dr. Percy Jocelyn from the Bishopric of Clogher, and his Episcopal Order and Authorities.

Mr. Bowring.—Mr. Bowring was released from Bonlogno prison on the 16th of Nov. the Court having decided, that the offence with which he was charged (the conveyance of sealed letters) did not, if proved, subject him to the penalty of imprisonment! Thus, as the CHRONICLE well observes, "has Mr. Bowring been deprived of his liberty, and subjected to a large and harsh imprisonment, for what has been declared to afford no justification for such proceedings. Is this treatment to be tolerated? The decision of the Court might as well have been obtained in one day as at the end of so many weeks. Why, then, was he detained in prison at all? Is it to be borne that British subjects shall be thrown into dungeons without any specific charge against them warranting such treatment, in the mere hope that some charge may in time be discovered? He was locked up every night in the same cell with the common mass of criminals, one of them a butcher who had been convicted of manslaughter, and causing the death of three individuals. He would have fared worse, had worse offenders been there. And yet his oppressors are the men who have revolutionary cruelty perpetually in their mouths! There is in the whole affair a mean vindictiveness which is absolutely disgusting. If old Louis had a particle of gratitude in his

composition, he would never have suffered a gentleman belonging to a country on whose bounty he subsisted, so long, to be treated with such indignity."

Cambridge Election.—The Cambridge election has terminated in favour of Mr. Bankes. The Whig interest was divided by the circumstance that Lord Hervey, who had started long before Mr. Scarlett, was related to several Opposition Noblemen, whose influence was naturally enough for some time exerted in his behalf, and had obtained promises from several persons who would otherwise have voted for the Whig Candidate. However, the number of votes which Mr. Bankes has obtained, is a triumph of the Anti-Catholic party; for the successful Candidate rested on nothing else but his enmity to the Claims of his Catholic fellow-subjects. Whether this is to the credit of Mr. Bankes, or to the discredit of the University, will be variously decided. We find that Mr. B.'s Committee have been giving away the JOHN BULL profusely, so that we looked eagerly through it to find what (in addition to his Anti-Catholicism) the gentleman's pretensions were. That respectable paper, however, with apparently the best disposition in the world, says little more than that the Gentleman himself is a Master of Arts, and that his Father was a Senior Wrangler and First Medallist. There is something like the qualification advanced by a bumpkin in a country parish, who, on applying to the minister to be admitted to the communion table, and being asked whether he had ever been confirmed, replied with great modesty, "No, Sir, but I have a brother that has been inducted."—If all young Mr. Bankes's merit is that he is the son of old Mr. Bankes, it is very small indeed.—The numbers at the close of the poll were—Mr. Bankes, 420; Lord Hervey, 280; Mr. Scarlett, 218—Majority for Mr. Bankes, 140.—*Traveler.*

Edinburgh, November 30, 1822.—The King of Portugal, in his speech at closing the Session of the Cortes, on 4th November, stated, that "the most positive declarations of the Government of France and England had fully secured them against the fears of any attack upon their independence." We do not question the good faith of the English Government in this transaction; but a declaration of the kind alluded to from France, at the moment when she was about to invade Spain, for the express purpose of putting down those principles of freedom which must be equally offensive in Portugal, can only be considered as a deceitful artifice to prevent the latter from making a common cause with the former. We trust, however, that the Portuguese Liberals will not be so weak as to fall into the snare.

Mr. Canning.—We have been assured on respectable authority, that Mr. Canning has entirely separated this country from the Holy Alliance. If this be really the case, and if he is resolved to act for the future in the spirit which must have dictated this measure, he will do more for the credit and honour of the country, than has been done by all the treaties and negotiations of the last twenty years.

Mr. Broggham has got expenses to Ridgway, of Manchester, for oppressive proceedings on the part of the Attorney for the Bridge Street Gang.

Appointments.—Lieutenant Cook, of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst, the newly appointed Governor-General of India.

At a Court of Directors held at the East-India House, on Wednesday the 27th November, George Norton, Esq. a Barrister of the Temple was appointed the Company's Advocate General at Bombay in the room of O. Woodhouse, Esq., deceased.

London, November 25, 1822.—The French Journals of Friday bring advice from Madrid, that in the Cortes two propositions had been made, one to subject the houses of Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, like those of citizens, to domiciliary visits; the other, to call on France for a categorical explanation of her intentions towards Spain; both motions were, however, negatively, although few Deputies were present.

Mount Vesuvius.—The terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius was so vast in its effects, that the master of an English vessel

picked up some of the fine ashes that it emitted, on the deck of his vessel, at least 200 miles from Naples.

Ship Columbia.—A severe loss has been sustained at Lloyd's, by the foundering off Natal, of the Dutch ship COLUMBO.—The amount insured upon her is estimated at 20,000*l.*

Signs of the Times.—A young man at Hayford, near Norwich, was left an estate a few years since, worth, at his father's decease, 100,000*l.* To the other branches of the family were left legacies to the amount of 4000*l.* payable out of the above estate. To discharge these legacies and to pay off other incumbrances, the state was mortgaged for 7000*l.* Owing to the depreciation in the value of landed property, the estate is now not worth more than 5000*l.* or at most 6000*l.*; the mortgagee becomes alarmed; the young man's effects are seized and sold, and he and his wife (for no fault of their own, for both were active and industrious people) reduced to the situation of paupers! This is but one instance in five hundred.

Queen Mab.—In the Court of King's Bench, yesterday, Wm. Clarke, for publishing a blasphemous libel, called Queen Mab, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, for four months, and at the expiration of that period to give security for his good behaviour, himself in 40*l.* and two securities in 20*l.* each.

Reform.—Mr. T. T. Clarke has addressed a letter to the Freeholders of Middlesex, inviting them to copy the example of Yorkshire, and have a County Meeting on Reform. The Yorkshire requisition has already received a number of distinguished names.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—A most appalling catastrophe happened in the neighbourhood of Holmes' Lights, in the Bristol Channel, on the 20th Nov. Captain Gill, his wife, two sisters, and a servant lad, were coming from Watchet to Cardiff, in one of the pilot-boats, belonging to the latter place; and when about mid-channel, the boat was overtaken by a sudden gust of wind, and instantly upset, and the above persons, together with two boatmen, were buried beneath the waves. Mrs. Gill was in an advanced state of pregnancy, and was returning to Cardiff to be confined. None of the bodies have been yet found, but part of the boat and sprit-sail have been picked up.

London, November 27, 1822.—The Paris Papers of Sunday arrived this morning; their contents are not very important. The following are extracts:—

Paris, November 24, 1822.—This morning, as we foresaw, the political thermometer stands again at war. The Ministerial Journals no longer take any pains to conceal their wishes, and they probably think they know before-hand what will be the decision of the Congress. They speak as if it were already settled, and were entirely agreeable to their wishes.

The persons who best love to doubt if war will take place, seem to regard it as probable, and the political party appears hardly to have preserved any hopes of peace. The report is again spread, that a Lieutenant-General has been appointed Chief of the Staff of the Army of Observation, and that he had even repaired to his post. A squadron, it is also said, is on the point of leaving Brest, to cruise on the coast of Spain. All the warlike reports acquire greater consistency, every day, and even those who most ardently desire peace, fear that it will not be preserved.

The Marquess de Vence, Peer of France, Marshal-du-Champ appointed to command one of the brigades of the Division of the Eastern Pyrenees, arrived at Perpignan, on the 15th of this month.

M. de Pradt and M. Guise, Editors of the CONSTITUTIONNEL, are summoned to the tribunal of Correctional Police on the 27th, for the article entitled 'Mon Congrès.'

Spain.—The accounts from Madrid in the Paris Papers of Saturday, received last night, concur in describing the active Military operations of the Cortes; fresh corps are incorporating, which are to be rendered moveable, and placed on the war footing, to form garrisons, and to be ready to take the field as quickly

as possible. Mina is to be appointed General-in-Chief of the three armies in Catalonia, Navarre, and Arragon, Volunteer companies are forming in all the towns, fortresses repairing, and the manufactories of arms and stores are in the greatest activity. "The Spanish provinces," say the Madrid accounts, "will soon present the spectacle of a vast arsenal, as France did when she was attacked by Foreign powers." It would seem from all these accounts, that Spain expects war, and is making preparations for it—A private letter mentions, that Mina has a tri-coloured standard, 800 uniforms of the old Imperial Guard, and that he is forming a battalion upon the French system of manoeuvres; this is doubtless with the view of inducing desertion among the French troops.

The MONITEUR of Saturday, contains a Royal Ordinance suppressing the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and directing the Minister of the Interior to prepare a plan for its re-organization. The alleged motive for the measure* is a disturbance that took place on Monday last, when the Rector wished to address the Students, Five-and twenty of the first Physicians and Surgeons of Paris, who were professors of the different branches of Medicine, have thus been deprived of their places, and 4000 students of the means of instruction. There existed only three Faculties of Medicine in France—those of Strasburg, Montpellier, and Paris: in order to obtain the degree of Doctor, or the diploma of Surgeon, it was necessary to study at the schools of one of these places.

The elections in France are proceeding with the most decided preponderance in favor of Royalist Deputies: while 48 Royalists have been elected, only six Liberal ones have received that distinction.

Parliament further prorogued.—Yesterday (Nov. 17) the Parliament was further prorogued till the 2d of January; but nothing was said about the House being then convened "for the despatch of public business!" indeed, it is well understood, that in January there will be another prorogation till the beginning of February, when, it is expected, divers affairs of public moment will be mentioned, as requiring the immediate attention of the Lords and Commons of England.

Tame Colony.—Captain D. Carmichael, in a description of the Island of Tristan d'Acunha, communicated to the Linnæan Society, states that the animals found on this solitary spot were so tame, that it was necessary to clear a path through the birds which were reposing on the rocks, by kicking them aside. One species of seal did not move at all when struck or pelted, and at length some of the company amused themselves by mounting them and riding them into the sea.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—The brig GEORGE, Capt. John M'Alpin, sailed from Quebec with a cargo of timber, for Greenock, on the 12th of September last, with a crew consisting of nine persons, besides three passengers. Early in the morning of the 6th of October, she was overtaken by a violent storm, which continued without intermission during the day; towards sun-set the gale increased, and the vessel became quite unmanageable. At two o'clock the following morning a tremendous sea broke over her, and swept away three of her best hands, with the companion, binnacle, a cable, and boom, and greatly damaged the hull: all hands were then called to the pump, but only three were able to render any assistance. At six o'clock they found the vessel to be water-logged; nothing then remained but to endeavour to

gain the main-top, which with immense difficulty they accomplished, carrying with them one bag of bread, about eight pounds of cheese, two dozen of wine, with a small quantity of brandy and rum. Before they had time to secure themselves in their perilous situation, the vessel fell on her beam-ends; but within half an hour the hatches blew up and she again righted. Their scanty stores were now examined, when, to their utter dismay, all had been washed away except the bag of bread. At this period a distressing scene occurred in the midst of their afflictions; one of the passengers had his wife on board, and a child 15 months old, which he carried in his arm; the infant, however, he was compelled to abandon to the merciless waves, in the view of its distracted mother! The mainsail was now let down to screen them from the severity of the weather, which continued tempestuous until Friday the 11th, when they were able once more to go upon the deck. Their thirst had now become excessive, and nothing but salt water to be procured. Having found the carpenter's axe, they cut a hole in the deck, near where a water-cask had been stowed; but, alas! the cask had been stove, and nothing was to be found either for support or convenience, but an empty pump-can, which they carried with them to the main-top. That night the female passenger became insensible, and next day, Saturday, the 12th, she died. This poor woman, whose name was Joice Rae, came with her husband from between Belfast and Larne, in Ireland. The unhappy survivors were reduced by raging thirst, to support nature by sucking the blood of their deceased companion, and shocking to relate, the miserable husband was necessitated to partake of the unnatural and horrid beverage. Their sufferings, however, met with little allay from this temporary but dreadful relief; they were now assailed by the most acute and ungovernable hunger; and to preserve existence were compelled to distribute the flesh of the deceased among the famishing survivors! While in the very acme of their sufferings, a ship hove in view; but this joyful sight was of short duration, for it being nearly dark, they remained unperceived by the vessel, which continued her own course and was soon out of their reach. This fresh misfortune threw them into greater despair than they had yet experienced. From this time to the 23d the following died: John Lamont, a boy; John M'Kay, carpenter; George M'Dowell, passenger; Collin M'Kechnie, and the steward, Gilbert M'Gilvray. Part of the flesh of these wretched sufferers was also devoured like that of the woman. The whole number was now reduced to the Captain and one of the seamen, who, by the help of the main-sail and the can already mentioned, contrived to supply themselves with water till the 14th of November (having been 33 days on the wreck), when they were providentially discovered by Captain Hudson, of the SALTON, of Carlisle; but they were yet fated to suffer another shipwreck, though of minor importance. On Tuesday, the 19th inst., this vessel, whilst riding off Beekfoot on the Cumberland coast, it blowing a gale, broke her chain-cable, when she drifted too near to Mayherough, and was considerably damaged, but all hands were saved, including the two unfortunate sufferers; who arrived at Annan on Wednesday evening last, and what is very remarkable, apparently in good health.

London, November 29, 1822.—The Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday are received: from those of the former date, we have given extracts above; the latter contain the information that the Trappist, a Spanish Monk, who has long headed, a party of the Army of the Faith, arrived at Toulouse on the 10th inst. where he took refuge in a Monastery. He is stated to have discovered that treachery has long existed amongst the Faithful at Seo d'Urgel, added to which, there is a report that the French Government has received intelligence of Mina having totally defeated the Baron d'Eroles.

From Spain, it is stated, that the new levies are proceeding rapidly; the orders issued being most severe, and the public functionaries being every where responsible for their strict and immediate execution.—Large portions of the communal and uncultivated lands are distributed by the Political Chiefs among the rural population; and a numerous race of small proprietors is thus created, whose enjoyment of their property depends upon the stability of the Constitution. Mina has published two pre-

* A private letter gives the following account of the disturbance:—The Abbe Nicolle, who is the Rector of the Academy, had no sooner appeared to address the young men, than the cry of "A bas les Jesuites!" and other offensive expressions were uttered. The Abbe could not be heard, and M. Desgenettes, who tried for an hour to gain a hearing, could not succeed. After this tumultuous conduct had continued for some time, an end was put to the sitting; and the Rector on going out was saluted with still stronger testimonies of disapprobation. The prevalence of liberal opinions among the different Colleges and Lyceums of Paris is said to be very striking; and it appears that the measures of rigour adopted against their favourite instructors and professors only tend to increase the attachment of the Students for what they consider the persecuted truth.

clamations, threatening measures of great severity to all who may countenance the Army of the Faith. The first proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the seventh district, begins by observing—"You know the fate of the impregnable Castelfolli, and of the imprudent but unfortunate men who remained shut up in it. Their defence was long, resolute, and obstinate. They exhibited prodigies of valour. I have myself witnessed deeds as heroic as the finest which history records. But nothing could withstand the enthusiasm, the constancy, and the intrepidity of the Spanish Army." After holding up the example of the destruction of Castelfolli as a warning to other places, Mina concludes, in virtue of the powers given to him by the Government, by declaring that all places which shall yield to a band of rebels less than one third of their population, or the greater part of whose population shall join the insurgents, shall be sacked and burnt. Several other orders follow, of the like nature; and an amnesty is offered to all rebels who shall join the Constitutionalists by a certain day.

New Castle.—The keelmen still refuse to return to their usual employment, but the efforts of the coal-owners to conduct their business without their assistance, have this week attained an efficiency, which must convince these misguided men of their utter hopelessness of the struggle in which they are engaged.

London, December 2, 1822.—After a considerable interval, we have found room to-day to continue our extracts from the Parliamentary Report on Foreign Trade: the evidence of Sir WILLIAM CURTIS will amuse some readers, and excite a more powerful sensation in others. By way of curiosity, we here subjoin a passage from a speech of the worthy Alderman, *before* he became a trustee for Ramsgate-harbour.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL OF 1791.

Mr. Alderman CURTIS rose to call the attention of the House to what he conceived an abuse of the public money. By an act of George the Second permission had been granted to raise seventy thousand pounds on annuities, for the purpose of constructing a pier at Ramsgate; that, in order to pay the interest of that sum, certain duties were levied on all shipping that cleared outwards; and these duties were extremely burdensome on the merchant, amounting to no less than 6d. per ton on all vessels of 600 tons and downwards to 300, and 3d. per ton on vessels of 300 tons and downward. That the sum produced by this tax amounted to no less than 15,000*l.* per annum—a sum far exceeding the interest of 70,000*l.* to which they were limited by the act; that they had already expended 300,000*l.* on this pier of Ramsgate, which experience had proved could never answer the purpose intended. Gentlemen belonging to the sea were unanimously of opinion, that in case of a storm, it would be much safer to ride at anchor in the Downs, or to run ashore on the cliffs between Margate and Deal, than to attempt to thread a needle, as it were, of Ramsgate pier; that in the course of the last fortnight, several vessels had been dashed to pieces in the dangerous attempt: it was, therefore, in his opinion, high time to inquire into this abuse of the public money, an abuse which bore so very hard on the mercantile interest of this country. He moved that an exact account of the produce of the tax imposed for the construction of Ramsgate pier should be laid on the table, together with an account of the manner in which that money had been employed.—Agreed to.

On Saturday, at the early hour of one o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Westmorland, Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Peel, Mr. Canning, Earl Bathurst, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Melville, Mr. Robinson, Lord Maryborough, and Mr. Wynn, which were all the members of the Cabinet, except the Duke of Wellington, who is abroad, and Mr. Brougham, who is not in London and was considered a very numerous assemblage of the members of the Cabinet at this season of the year, especially as Parliament is not sitting. The Cabinet continued in deliberation till near half past six. Some of the members left at a quarter before six. The members received the summonses to attend on Thursday night, which were ordered to be issued by Mr. Canning. The Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor

of the Exchequer came to town to attend the Cabinet from their residences of Combe-wood and Blackheath, to which places they returned after the breaking up of the Cabinet.

The question of Parliamentary Reform will be brought before Parliament at the ensuing Session, with an acquisition of strength never before acquired. Yorkshire and other counties are already making some movements. The city of London will not be behind hand. There is a standing Reform Committee of the Corporation, and it is intended to prepare petitions early in the next session. In several of the larger wards it is intended to move instructions to the Common Council at the ensuing elections on St. Thomas's day.

Mr. Canning has appointed his nephew, Lord George Bentinck, the son of the Duke of Portland, to be his private Secretary.

Mr. Backhouse acts as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: he franks, &c. but has not been formally or officially appointed, by being introduced to the King, &c.

We regret to see it stated that the Master of the Rolls is extremely indisposed. He is attended by four professional gentlemen of the highest eminence. The case is of a surgical nature, and considered dangerous.

The vacant blue riband recently given to a noble Marquis (Hertford) was expected by a noble earl, once Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and previously our Ambassador at the Court of France, during a period of great peril. The great parliamentary influence possessed by the former nobleman, it is said, led to the honour being conferred upon him.—*Sunday Paper.*

London, December 3, 1822.—Viscount Montmorency arrived from Verona last night at half past eight o'clock, and at 20 minutes past nine waited upon the King. When he left Verona all the Sovereigns were still there. The King of Prussia was to leave the same day (November 22) for Berlin. The Duke of Wellington was to leave for London on the 24th. His Grace was expected at Paris in two days. M. Pozzo di Borgo is expected on the 3d of December.—*Journal des Debats.*

London, December 4, 1822.—In consequence of the increased probability of war between France and Spain, a very great advance took place yesterday, on the insurance of homeward-bound French vessels. Nine guineas per cent. was demanded for a ship and cargo from the Mozambique to Havre, for which the premium asked on Saturday was only six guineas; and in the same proportion for the East and West Indies.

Yesterday at two o'clock, another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, which was attended by the same numerous assemblage of 13 Cabinet Ministers who have attended the Cabinet Councils which have lately been held. The Cabinet sat in deliberation till half past four o'clock. After the breaking up of the Cabinet, Mr. Secretary Peel went to the Commander-in-Chief's Office, in the Horse Guards, and had an audience of the Duke of York, who was then holding a levee, which was attended by near 30 military officers.

London, Dec. 5, 1823.—Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz., Captain John P. Wilson, HYTE, Captain Thomas Haviside, WINDSOR, for Bengal and China.

Extract of a letter dated Valparaiso, August 7:—"Our naval commanders seem to be sent here only to make money, and it must be admitted they attend to their business: the American Commodore also attends to his, which he seems to think is to protect American trade. He has declared that he considers the blockade of the coast, as decreed by the Government of Lima, to be informal and illegal; and that he will protect American ships in their intercourse with the coast, nor suffer any to be seized if he can prevent it. The consequence of this declaration is, that British merchants are shipping their property to the coast in American vessels, and seeking the protection under the flag of the United States which their own does not afford. An effectual interference on the part of the British commander was made in the instance of one vessel seized at Lima—she was released, and a large amount of money being on board was transhipped to a vessel of war—being again seized, we do not hear any further trouble was taken about her."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Latest English Papers.

London, Friday, December 6, 1823.—Perpignan, Nov. 24.—We received intelligence last night that Baron d'Eroles, after having been defeated in many engagements, had succeeded in joining the Regency at Llivia with twelve men only. It is stated this evening that all the members of the Regency have quitted Spain, and are now at Estavar, a little village on the territory. A considerable number of troops and refugees having assembled at this village, the lodgings have become scarce, and M. de Caudonal, the Colonel of the 26th regiment of French infantry, found it necessary to allow Baron d'Eroles, the Commander in Chief of the Spanish insurgents to occupy a part of his bed. The Army of the Faith now consists only of five or six hundred men, who are concentrated at Llivia. It is said that Count Courial, who is on the frontiers, and Field Marshals Masserot and Vence, have prohibited the constitutional army from proceeding to that village. The road which leads to it is neutral ground, and the inhabitants fear that the Spanish troops, in their eagerness to clear their territory of the few remaining insurgents, might not pay sufficient regard to this circumstance; and that consequently a conflict might take place. The rest of Catalonia is perfectly tranquil. The miserable creatures who have been seduced by the rebels are returning to their homes, and soldiers are hastening to range themselves under the Constitutional banners. A great number of monks and friars continue to arrive daily. It is to be hoped that tranquillity will not be again disturbed in Catalonia.

London, December 7, 1822.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Madrid, Nov. 20, received yesterday by way of Bayonne:—"Never has the fermentation in the people's minds been so extraordinary as for these few days past, and especially on the night of the 17th, in consequence of the account of the falling of the funds at Paris and the reports of war that were circulated. The agitation was so great, that several patriots went in a body to the office of the Minister to know whether the Government had received any despatches from abroad concerning the probability of a war; but it was soon learned that only a commercial house in this city had received an express, stating the agitation on the Exchange at Paris on the 12th. However, the enemies of the system soon spread a report that the Holy Alliance had decided the armed interference in the affairs of Spain, and this news assumed such a degree of credit, that it was the general subject of conversation in all public places and private circles; and if the leaders of the Landaburian Club had been allowed to take their own way, the capital would have been filled with consternation. In fact, on the same evening several ecclesiastics and others, whom opinion points out as adversaries to the constitution were publicly insulted in the streets. The alarm continued through the whole of the 18th, and in the night the same house received an express, with the news that the funds at Paris had risen on the 13th, and that the reports which had caused the fall were beginning to be dispelled. On the other hand, the Government received on the 19th, at 2 a. m., an express from its Ministers at Paris, with despatches very satisfactory in respect to the reports of war. On the 19th in the morning groups of people assembled in the Puerta del Sol, anxious to know the contents of the despatches of the Duke de San Lorenzo, and they soon learned that he had written that the Congress had decided nothing with regard to Spain: it is even affirmed that the Minister has said to his friends, that if he had received any unpleasant news, he would have immediately published it in the journals. Nevertheless, people's fears are not wholly dispelled, and they await with impatience the result of the Congress. The merchant's expresses which arrive, are surrounded and questioned by numbers of persons."

Voracity of Hyenas.—In the menagerie of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, was an old hyena, which broke its leg by accident. One night, before the bone was united, the creature actually bit off his own leg; and it was discovered in the morning that he had eaten it up, bone and all.—*Quarterly Review, Oct. p. 437!!!*

London, Dec. 9, 1822.—The intelligence in the Paris journals of Friday, which reached us last night, is not of much importance. We had previously given from the *MONITEUR* of Thursday, an article which all the papers we have now received copy, and which perhaps may be considered somewhat important, both on account of the facts it contains, and the medium through which they are derived. In this article, entitled "Extract of a private letter from Perpignan," the *MONITEUR* gives a confirmation of the complete rout and dissolution of the Army of the Faith. It also shows that the military authorities on both sides of the frontier are studiously careful to avoid any act which might appear of a hostile character. When the rebels of the Faith are driven out of their native land, the French officers make them lay down their arms; and when the Spanish troops, in the heat of the pursuit, approach the French territory, they cease firing, and declare that they will respect the frontier line.

The Late Hurricane.—*Liverpool, Dec. 6, 1822.*—I enclose you the *LIVERPOOL MERCURY*, containing the second edition, giving account of the tremendous hurricane and its disasters which took place last night. The account is perfectly correct, with the exception of the shipping intelligence; the following up, to 6 o'clock this evening, I believe will be perfectly correct. The *LA PLATA* for Monte Video, and the *CHILL* for Valparaiso, are both on the Mile rocks; the former lost her fore-mast, bowsprit and main-topmast: the latter her foremast and main topmast they have been discharging their dry goods during the ebb tide and are this evening filling with water; they are both in a very dangerous situation. The *CALEDONIA*, for Demerara, on shore in Bottle-bay, with loss of mizen-mast, and full of water; *TOPAZE*, from Boston, on Crosby Point, partly dismantled, bilged, and fills this flood with water; *OTHO*, for New York, parted her cables, on shore, and fills with water; *LEANDER*, for Jamaica, totally dismantled in the river; *COSSACK*, Walker, (of Harrington,) on shore close to the King's Dock wall, with loss of fore-topmast, and otherwise considerably damaged, *CILBERT*, Henderson, for Savannah, ashore in Bottle-bay, dismantled, bilged, and fills with water; *Thomas Naylor*, from St. Petersburg, on shore, rudder unshipped, and topmasts gone, and filling with water; *British Tar*, for Narva, on shore in Bottle-bay, and fills with water; *MARY* of Carrickfergus, on shore; the schooner *SHEPFIELD* sunk on Pluckinton-bank, the wife of the Captain drowned; the *ALICE* and *AMELIA* sunk in the Prince's Dock; the *DANDY* did not receive any damage; *ROBERT* and *ANN*, from Waterford, sunk in the King's Dock; the *MARY*, of Whitehaven, lost her mainmast in the Queen's Dock. Several vessels in the Prince's Dock have come to damage in one way or the other, amongst which—the *MONARCH*, for Lima, loss of bowsprit; *ALBION* for New York, bowsprit sprung. The Dock is in a very crowded state, owing to the prevailing winds from the westward: there are several other minor losses, of which particulars to-morrow.

Mr. M'Nab, the supercargo of the *LA PLATA*, and the wife of the mate, were unfortunately drowned.

Arrived this evening, *MARTHA SKETCHLEY*, New York, *BRADDOCK*, M'Master, for St. Petersburg.

The *KINGSTON*, May, for Africa and Bantry Bay, and the *CAROLINE* (which was towed out by two steam-boats on Tuesday), for Jamaica have put back.

A signal of distress for a ship on West Hoy's Bank, and a brig on Fornby Point.

The wind, up to this evening, has blown very hard from the westward, but at this moment quite moderate (7 o'clock, P. M.)

Letters from Bengal.—It is currently reported in the City, that an eminent house of agency have received, by way of Bombay, letters from the interior of Bengal, dated on the 4th of July, stating that the Ganges had overflowed its banks, and that an immense number of lives had been consequently lost. They were estimated at 100,000 souls. All the crops had been swept away, and indigo in particular, had risen enormously in value. Such was the rumour Wednesday circulated amongst the East India Merchants.

The Scotsman.

SPECULATIONS UPON THE CONTINENTAL GOVERNMENTS.

When will the world shake off such yokes? O when
Will that redeeming day shine out on men
That shall behold them rise erect and free,
As Heaven and nature meant mankind should be!
When reason shall no longer blindly bow,
To the vile pagod things, that o'er her brow,
Like him of Juggernaut, drive trampling now;
Nor Conquest dare to desolate God's earth;
Nor drunken victory, with a Negro's mirth,
Strike her lewd harp amidst a people's groans;
But built on love the world's exalted thrones
Shall to the virtuous and the wise be given—
Those bright, those sole legitimates of Heaven.—MOORE.

About thirty years ago, the favourite topic with alarmists was the danger to Europe from a Jacobin conspiracy against established governments. Such an idea was too chimerical to be seriously entertained by those who made most noise about it; but if it imposed upon some persons, the vigorous opposition which the French experienced at a subsequent period from the people in Spain, Italy, and Germany, should have undeceived them. As sham plots, however, sometimes give birth to measures of real severity; and false alarms let in substantial dangers; so this pretended conspiracy against the security of thrones, has served as a pretext for an avowed, open, and gigantic conspiracy against the rights and liberties of mankind. The confederacy of Jacobins existed only in oratorical flourishes, but the Holy Alliance is embodied in the organised force of the great States of Europe. The members of this confederacy have constituted a Board for the declared purpose of regulating the affairs of all their neighbours, in subservience to their own selfish views and interests. Their right to do this is exactly the right of the pirate or highway man to make free with the persons and property of those who are unable to resist him. Having settled it, that despotism, in some of its forms, is most commodious for themselves, it has pleased them to resolve, that real freedom shall not exist in any corner of Europe, lest it should in some remote manner trouble their tranquillity. Incredible pains are taken to sustain and strengthen this system. Absolute power is the idol of the confederates; but to insure the safety of the monarchical principle, they are willing that it should be qualified in its exercise by such slight checks as may prevent it from falling a victim to its own excesses, and, like the balance wheel of a time piece, regulate and equalize its motion, without diminishing its force. Their first care is to remove the spectacle of free government as far as possible from the eyes of their subjects, that they may not have a standard to estimate the wretchedness of their condition. Though they ultimately rely on the sword, they do not hold, like Menelaus (in Sophocles), "that it is paltry to contend by words with those we may restrain by force."—Aware that knowledge is a counteracting principle to power founded on force or fraud, they do not think it beneath their dignity to make use of the agency of Popes, Bishops, Jesuits, mercenary professors, hired writers, and an enslaved press, to cry down every thing liberal, and to give currency to principles which may favour their designs. Behind these are penal laws, dungeons, and formidable armies, to work upon the fears of those who are inexpugnable to royal sophistry. Last of all, since human nature has a character of its own, and refuses to be exactly moulded to the views of the Holy Confederacy, with all their means and appliances, they think it wise, in extreme cases, to concede something to a spirit which they cannot subdue. Their last resource, therefore, where naked force and perverted reasoning cannot be entirely depended on, is to set up a system of sham representation, which serves at once as a *fly* to regulate the action of the monarchical principle, and, in some measure, as a *safety valve* to the popular feeling.

Governments, however diversified in their outward forms may be resolved into two fundamental species. The nation either

governs itself by a system of real representation, of which we have examples in the United States and Spain, or it is governed by a faction having interests separate and distinct. Whether this faction consists of a few persons, under the title of a King and nobles, as in Austria, or of an oligarchy, as anciently in Venice, Genoa, and Berne, or of a King, with an illusory system of representation, as in France, it is essentially the same. In the *one system*, the will of the nation is the moving principle of the government and the Legislature and Executive are the instruments (not *unreasoning* instruments) for carrying that will into effect. In the *other*, the selfish interest of the ruling junta is the moving principle, which is only controlled in its exercise by the dread of resistance from the mass of the nation. The *one* is the creature of the people, and, from its very composition, the faithful organ of their opinions and interests. The *other* is a combination or conspiracy of a few, who hold their power in defiance of the people, and who must be more than men if they do not make that power an instrument for indulging their avarice and ambition as far as they safely can, at the expense of the subject mass. These are not mere theoretical doctrines; for in practice the two kinds of Government are as strongly divided as light and darkness. We would laugh at his simplicity who should confound, under one denomination, the Spanish Cortes and the French Chamber of Deputies. The one is what it professes to be, the real organ of the democracy, and a control on the monarchical principle; the other is the organ of royalty and aristocracy, and a check on that democracy which it falsely professes to represent. It is but a more extended and open Privy Council, like the Imperial Senate of Petersburg, or the Aulic Chamber at Vienna—nominated in a mode somewhat circuitous by the power it affects to counterbalance and restrain. The one body is the patron of popular principles, the other the advocate of unqualified monarchy; the one ranges itself in all public questions on the side of the Holy Alliance; the other is the special object of their hatred and vengeance. Kings may have a friendly feeling for the assertors of arbitrary power, and aristocracies for the supporters of privileges and distinctions; but for a genuine popular representative body to sympathise in any degree with the libertine faction of the Holy Allies, is utterly impossible. Sooner shall we see the wolf and the lamb, the serpent and the dove, the children of light and the children of Belial, live together in the bonds of friendship and harmony.

But there are other distinctions between governments besides those which depend on the fundamental principle now stated. And looking at the spirit and general character of those of Continental Europe and America, as they actually exist, we think they may be more conveniently divided into three classes, which mark the great stages in the progress of government. In the first class, we place pure monarchies, or those in which the authority of the prince is not shared by any deliberative body having a semblance of independence. Such are Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Governments of this construction naturally belong to ignorant periods. In early times, the people could judge of a good man before they could define the duties of a prince, or contrive guarantees to prevent a bad ruler from abusing his power. Too rude to seek for security in laws and institutions, they elected the most worthy man king, and invested him with discretionary power, taking his own virtues and abilities for compacts and pledges. Simple monarchy was thus a device adopted in rude times to supply the want of fixed rules, and the ignorance of general principles. In small communities, where all were armed, the people had still the means of redress in their hands; and when a prince forgot his duties, cashiering was a short and easy process. But as empires were enlarged, force took the place of free choice; and to prevent the bloodshed occasioned by contests for the throne, hereditary monarchy was introduced. Crowns now fell often upon weak heads; and those seeing nothing to remind them of their dependance on man, began to fancy that they derived their power from God—that they were his lieutenants—that their persons were sacred, and resistance to their most tyrannical acts rebellion against heaven. A venal priesthood left

their sanction to these impious dogmas; for tyranny, as Dr. M'Crie observes, 'has rarely been established in any country without the subservience of the clergy. It is sickening to think of the degradations mankind have suffered at the hands of these pagods of their own creation. Flattery, fawning, and meanness, were now the paths to power. The royal kept-mistress was generally the channel through which honours, distinctions, and emoluments were dispensed. From such polluted hands nobles were happy to receive their titles, ministers and judges their places, aye and bishops, those genuine successors of the Apostles, their mitres. If the prince had good natural dispositions, if flattery and indulgence had not spoiled them, and if his favour, by a rare accident, happened to light upon an honest man, things went on tolerably well. But such a combination of fortunate circumstances could seldom occur. In the East, where the purest specimens of pure monarchy exist, it is much more common to find a creature feeble in mind as a child, wretchedly ignorant, and sunk perhaps in debauchery, half an idiot, in short, and wholly a brute, filling a throne and sporting with the destiny of millions. When this "shadow of God," in a fit of spleen, drunkenness, or folly, issues out a decree which spreads misery over the land, the plundered multitude have no resource, but "to sit down and sorrow." Such are the benefits mankind reap from that "monarchical principle" in its highest purity, which the Holy Alliance say, shall henceforth receive no modifications but from its own voluntary act. Though pure monarchy has assumed a less offensive character in Europe, it is still, even in its best shape, most adverse to human improvement. In countries abounding in wealth, activity, and intelligence, the prince, unable to govern by naked force, had found it necessary to attach to his interest the aristocracy, the natural leaders of the great mass of the population—the professors, teachers, and literary men, who guide opinion,—and the clergy, who rule conscience. He can crush an individual belonging to any of these classes, but cannot safely give one to the whole body. As these classes possess an influence which the prince finds necessary to his security, he must defer something to their interests and prejudice. They are subdued; they become partners with him in the government in a less or greater degree as he stands less or more in need of their support; while the necessity of consulting them, checks the absurdities of royal raprice, and gives steadiness to the machine of government. Titles, pensions, places of trust and emolument, sinecures in church and state, are created for their gratification. Instead of the private will of the monarch, the combined interests and feelings of the prince and these privileged orders become the moving spring of the government. Taxes necessarily multiply, because the government acts with the concurrence of those who are masters of all the sources of power and influence, and who share in the plunder wrung from the unprivileged mass. The only security of this last body against extreme oppression is, that laws and acts which injure them frequently, injure the privileged classes also, and that their rulers dread to carry their exactions so far as to produce insurrection.

The second class, or the second stage in the progress of government, is when the aristocracy, clergy, &c., the depositaries of local authority and influence, instead of acting upon the Court indirectly, are assembled in states or chambers, and discuss openly all public measures. In Germany where did states of this kind exist, they are composed of the deputies of the nobles, the clergy, the magistrates of towns (who nominate themselves, or are nominated by the prince)—that is, of all those who are naturally dependant on the crown, or bound to it by their privileges or emoluments. The mass of the people have no more share in the election of these pieces of collective wisdom, than the flock have in the choice of the shepherd that shears them. In France and the Netherlands, something like open elections take place, but so modified and managed that the crown really appoints the great majority of those who are to be the guardians of the public purse and the vigilant checks on its own misconduct. A few popular men get in, but when the number of them is inconveniently great, the system, as we saw in France two years ago, is remanufactured in order to exclude them. In

chambers of this construction, Mr. Burke's maxim is exactly reversed. He said, it would be more tolerable that a House of Commons should be infected with every epidemic phrenzy of the people, than that it should be wholly untouched by their feelings and opinions. But the special virtue of the French Chamber is, that it is touched only by the feelings, opinions, and phrenzies of the Court, and has a more than royal horror of every thing popular. The same influence presiding in each branch—proposes laws in the name of the King—sanctions them in the name of the Deputies, and sanctions them a second time in the name of the Peers. Near as this system approaches in principle to simple monarchy, it differs so greatly in its practical effect, as to justify us in placing it in a separate class. When the debates are open, and are allowed to be reported in the public journals, it establishes, in one important particular the inestimable privilege of free discussion. Philosophy and eloquence avail themselves of the tribune to instruct the nation in its rights and duties, and to expose the conduct and motives of the men in power. Public opinion, more enlightened and united, bears with an infinitely greater force on public measures; and the national feeling exhaling itself in this manner, and operating on the government indirectly, becomes less dangerous, though more powerful. This is the only real use of a *manufactured* representation. No person cares about its votes. It is a dialectical gymnasium—a public tribune, from which the nation can be addressed on every subject that affects its interests, and from which truths can be pronounced that could not be whispered any where else. Its whole value consists in the aid it gives to the agency of the press by its debates; but were the press free to deliver the same things without the formality of speech-making, it would, beyond a doubt, be infinitely better. The Lower Chamber is by its acts and votes an organ of the Crown,—by its debates, an organ of the people. In short, the monarchy of France qualified by a sham representation, differs from the more simple monarchy of Austria in this, that in the one; the measures of government have to stand the ordeal of free discussion; and in the other, they have not: in the one, public opinion has an organ, though a defective one, by which it can operate on the government; and in the other it has none. In other respects, the two systems are the same. In both, the moving principle is the interests, desires, and prejudices of the privileged classes; and in both the real controlling power is the dread of resistance and insurrection. In the one country as well as the other the rule of the government is, to carry its own ends when it can, to yield a little to public opinions at times, to buy up all who hold influence by titles, pensions, places, to mould the minds of the people to its purposes by the agency of priests teachers, and hired writers, and to employ force where fraud and sophistry fail. A government so constructed it necessarily complex and costly. To a certain extent, it permits ideas to circulate freely; and as the *antagonist principle* of knowledge is thus continually growing, it needs to be continually arming itself with an additional supply of the means of influence and corruption.

The *third* species of government, which is exemplified most perfectly in the United States, is the simplest of all, because it admits of no hostile principles within itself. To collect the will of the nation, and to carry that will into effect, is the sole end of all its political establishments. In France, the government is a monopoly in the hands of a few, who push their encroachments on the general interest as far as they can, till the growling of the incensed multitude force them to desist. But the interest of the many, which is but a drag or incumbrance on the continental governments, is the *operating principle* of the American. Resting on the broad basis of common sense and universal interest, it has no mysteries, affects no nicely-poised imaginary balances. Representing the moral and physical force of the nation at large, it does not find the services of any particular man, or body of men indispensable, and therefore does not think it necessary to feed the vanity and selfishness of a privileged class with sinecures, bribes, and pensions, paid out of the pockets of the industrious. The government being the organ of the nation, and not an antagonist power, administered for the benefit of a few, it needs no army to protect it against the hatred of the people.

but exists with the calm dignity of a sage, unconscious of plots because unconscious of an enemy. Appealing only to reason, there is no class of doctrines or factitious sentiments essential to its existence. It does not, therefore, debase religion into an instrument of state policy, or bribe an order of men with large salaries to propagate particular opinions, or sow endless divisions and animosities, by patronising a favourite sect and degrading all the others. Such are the virtues of real representation, which are perfectly compatible with kingly power.

To sum up our doctrine in a few words. In the pure despotism of the East, the lives and fortunes of great and small are sported with by the most worthless of the human species, supported by a ruffian soldiery. In the simple monarchy of Europe, which belongs to the same class, the king, the nobles, and the priests conspire to procure wealth, power, and distinction to themselves, at the expense of the subject multitude, whose minds are purposely debilitated by ignorance and superstition to fit them for the yoke. In a qualified monarchy, like France, the government is administered by, and for the sole benefit of the same triple-headed conspiracy, whose organs the executive and the two chambers are; but the acts of the government are subjected to public scrutiny, and the people being able to make their feelings known to a certain extent through the tribune and the press, exert a greater control over the measures of their rulers. In the genuine representative system, the government is the organ of the people themselves, not of a conspiring junta of privileged persons. The feelings and opinions of the people are—not an antagonist power to the government, venting itself feebly and ineffectually in piteous reclamations, or scowling threats of resistance,—but the moving principle, and animating spirit of the system.

In these observations, we have passed entirely over the British government; but we shall resume the subject, and make it the subject of a separate discussion.

Solicitor General for Scotland.—Whitehall, November 30, 1822.—The King has been pleased to grant the office of Solicitor-General for Scotland, to John Hope, Esq. Advocate, in the room of James Wedderburne, Esq. deceased.

War, Office, Nov. 29, 1822.—4th Regt. Light Dragoons. Lieut.-Colonel N. Wilson, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Hay, who retires upon half-pay 17th Light Dragoons, 10th ditto—Capt. V. J. Græme to be Major, by purchase, vice Stapylton, who retires, 24th Regiment of Foot—Lieut.-Colonel T. Bunbury, from half-pay 83rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Maitland, appointed to the 84th Foot. 84th ditto—Colonel James Maitland, 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Henry Daubeny, who retires upon half-pay 83d Foot.

Brevet.—To be Majors in the Army:—Captain Sir John W. H. Brydges; and Captain R. Hardock, serving with the Portuguese; Captain R. C. Mansel, Half-pay 63d Foot (late on the Staff at St. Helena); Captain A. J. Cloete, on Half-pay 21st Light Dragoons (on the Staff at the Cape of Good Hope).

Chelsea Hospital.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Wilson, from Half-pay 77th Foot, to be adjutant, vice Roycraft, deceased.

Garrison.—Brevet Major B. Harvey, on Half-pay 1st Foot, to be Fort-Major at Edinburgh Castle, vice Alves, who retires.

Resolution of Congress.—Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 26:—"It is found that the business of the Congress is terminated; and that, as was predicted, the Sovereigns have come to no unanimous resolution, but that each Power has drawn up a note addressed to the Spanish Government. That of England is decidedly opposed to war. The notes of Russia and Prussia are said to be very violent, against the present state of things in Spain; the note of Austria is more moderate. The note of France is stated to be still feebler than the Austrian."

Extract of a letter from Verona, dated Nov. 19:—"It is said for certain that Austria, Russia, and Prussia intend to hold no further diplomatic intercourse with the Cabinet of Madrid, in the event of a negative being returned to the proposition of modifying the Constitutional system. England and France, however, are not prepared to go the same length. The former Power

professes to act upon quite a different policy, and the latter is willing to make a display of forbearance, till the first feasible pretext is offered for marching the Army of Observation across the frontiers. The King of Prussia is expected back from Naples by the 6th of next month, and in three or four days after the congress will be formally dissolved. It is virtually dissolved already. Nothing practical or practicable, I believe, has been effected, and the usual functionaries have met only because there was to be a meeting.

Colombian Squadron.—A letter from La Guaira, dated the 4th of October, states the Colombian squadron, arrived there from Maracaibo, had captured a vessel from Porto Rico to Porto Cabello, with a cargo valued at 65,000 dollars, and afterwards destroyed her.

Tread Mill.—It will be heard with much pleasure, that the leg-wearying, reformation-working, rogue's terrifying machine called the Tread Mill, is rapidly rolling itself throughout this country. Many a less meritorious invention has immortalized its author. Of all petty punishments this is undoubtedly the best; and, indeed, though it be a petty punishment, and inflicted on petty offenders, no doubt, to some lazy rogues, it proves more severe than transportation itself.

We understand that a Tread Mill has been introduced into the Edinburgh Bridewell capable of employing six prisoners.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Extraordinary Fact.—Our readers will recollect, that a few weeks since, we inserted a paragraph stating that the Bishop of Chichester had presented one of his tenants with 100*l.* as a deduction from his rent. This kind act has brought a host of applicants upon his Lordship's bounty, as well personally as by letter. It is positively a fact, that a few days ago, his Lordship received a letter, stating that the writer, presuming on his known liberality, had forged his Lordship's acceptance to a Bill of Thirty Pounds! which would be presented in the course of this week for payment; and that should his Lordship refuse to take up the draft, he would hear of a Coroner's Inquest, in a few hours afterwards. Thus the case stands at present.

Portsmouth, Dec. 3.—Active exertions are making to man and equip the squadron under Commodore Owen. A great portion of the best seamen of the guardships have entered the GLOUCESTER. Mr. Joon Love, assistant-surgeon of the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, is appointed to the GLOUCESTER; Mr. R. Marshall (2) is appointed to the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, in the room of Mr. Love. The wind having shifted to the north, the whole of the outward bound so long detained at Portsmouth have gone down Channel: the Russian frigate has also sailed; and has his Majesty's ship *Fort* Captain Sir T. Cochrane, to Plymouth, to refit.

A Repartee.—While Napoleon was yet a subaltern in the army, a Russian officer with much self-sufficiency remarked, "that his country fought for glory, and the French for gain," "You are perfectly right," answered Napoleon, "for every one fights for that which he does not possess."

The Congress has change its place: it is no longer at Verona. According to an article in the *MONITEUR* of this day, it will be for Spain at Paris—for Italy at Vienna—and for the East wherever the Emperor Alexander may happen to be. A new political system is to take the place of the old. Instead of admitting in Europe, only one single interest—that of the Holy Alliance—the new system of policy reduces every thing to the particular interests of each separate State. If there still exist any community of relations among the Powers, it is now only to be found in the decorum of diplomatic forms; nothing, in fact, being so difficult to reconcile as former interests which have produced connexion, and present interest which may lead to a rupture.

Mr. Owen.—Kilkenny, Nov. 20.—Mr. Owen, the celebrated Philanthropist of New Lanark, paid a visit to this County last week, and passed some time at Kilsane, Mount Juliet, Floodball, Woodstock, &c. to each of which Mansions parties of the neighbouring Gentry were invited to listen to the suggestion of the benevolent Gentleman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Manners in America.

From one of Mr. Flint's letters, dated Jeffersonville Indiana, June 23, 1819.

The European, on his first arrival in the United States, may perhaps expect to find sound republican principles, and good morals, pervading nearly the whole population. He has probably heard that capital punishments are rare, and from that circumstance, may have inferred that there are few crimes to punish. For sometime this ideal character may be entertained. Newspapers will naturally be looked to, as the current records of delinquency; in these, multitudes of cases regarding the proceedings against criminals are entirely omitted. After some correspondence with the people, and after some observation of incidents, a sojourner from the old world will be apt to modify his original opinion.

Last winter, a committee of inquiry into the state of the prison at Baltimore, stated in strong terms the inadequacy of the present modes of punishment, and the deplorable increase of offenders, who by their numbers threaten to overwhelm every lenient corrective. The confinement not being solitary, and the young being mixed with older and more experienced desperadoes, the institution intended for reformation is literally converted into a school of vice, where plans for future depredations are regularly concerted. The speech of Governor Clinton, at the opening of the last session of the legislature of New York State, is another authority on this subject. That gentleman feelingly deplored the growth of depravity, and affirmed that magistrates are unable to inflict deserved punishments on all, and that, from the numbers committed, there is a necessity for extending pardon to an undue extent, or of granting absolute impunity. He stated farther that the prisoner released is sometimes recommitted for a new crime on the same day.

The river Ohio is considered the greatest thoroughfare of banditti in the Union. Here the thief, in addition to the cause of his flight, has only to steal a skiff, and sail down the river in the night. Horse stealing is notorious in the western country, as are also escapes from prison. Jails are constructed of either brick walls or of logs, fit only to detain the prisoner while he is satisfied with the treatment he receives, or while he is not apprehensive of ultimate danger. Runaway apprentices, slaves, and wives, are frequently advertised. I have heard several tavern-keepers complain of young men going off without paying for their board. This is not to be wondered at, where so many are continually moving in this extensive country, without property, without acquaintances, without introductory letters, and without the necessity of supporting moral character.

Swearing, as I have repeatedly mentioned, is a most lamentable vice. If I am not mistaken, I have already heard more of it in America than twice the aggregate heard during the whole of my former life.

A high degree of nationality is frequently to be observed, and encomiums on American bravery and intelligence poured forth by men who are not remarkable for the latter quality, and who, by their ostentation, raise a doubt as to their possessing the former. Their conduct seems to be more dignifying to cultivated Americans, than to Europeans.

Here are multitudes of persons who have no accurate notions of decorous behaviour. This, no doubt, may arise partly from their ideas of the equality of men, without making due allowances for morals, manners, intellect, and education. Accustomed to mix with a diversity of company at taverns, elections, and other places of public resort, they do not well brook to be excluded from private conversation. On such occasions they exclaim, "This is a free country," or a "land of liberty," adding a profane oath. They do not keep in view that one man has a natural right to hear, only what another is willingly to tell him. Of late I have several times found that when I had business to transact, a third party drew near to overhear it. Hired people, mixing with families and their visitors, have ample means of gaining a knowledge of other people's affairs. I shall relate a story which I have on good authority. A gentleman, in a State where slaves are kept, engaged some carpenters from a neighbouring free State to erect a barn. On the day of their first arrival they sat a long while with himself. On the second day the family took breakfast a little earlier than usual, and caused the table to be covered anew for the mechanics, previous to their coming in. They were so highly offended with this imaginary insult, that they went off without finishing their work. This little affair became so well known in the vicinity, that the gentleman could not procure other workmen for some time. This extension of liberty and equality is injurious, inasmuch as it prevents the virtuous part of society from separating from the vicious; and so far as it removes from the unprincipled and untutored part, the salutary incitement to rest character on good behaviour and intelligence, instead of citizenship, or an allusion to the land of liberty, or the favourite maxim that one man is as good as another. I have frequently been asked such questions as, "Where are you come from? Where are you going? What are you to do there? What have you got in these here boxes? Are you a merchant? I guess then you are a mechanic." Dr. Franklin did well in wearing labels on his person,

announcing his name, his residence, the place he was travelling for, and his business there.

The abolition of titles and hereditary distinctions in America has not been productive of all the simplicity of address that might have been expected, or was perhaps intended by the illustrious founders. Squire, the appellation designating a Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, is commonly retained for life, although out of office, or even when dismissed for misconduct. It is so also amongst officers in the militia. Men who were appointed Captains or Majors, and may have been present at trainings for a short time, are called Captains or Majors ever afterwards. Of ex-officio corporals or sergeants I have heard no mention made. The persons who take the charge of keel-boats are also Captains. Except in cases where such names as those just alluded to are applied, Mr. is the epithet of every man, and is applied on every occasion. All are Gentlemen. The wife is of course Mrs.; the daughter or maid servants are indiscriminately saluted Miss or Madam. All are ladies. Thus the Christian name has fallen into disuse. I do not wish to be understood as approving of giving an appellation to one man and withholding it from another, but would only observe that where all are Mr. Mrs. Miss, these terms do not imply any distinctive mark, and that the simple Christian names would be more discriminately useful in the affairs of life, if not almost as respectable.

A passion for money has been said to be a great characteristic of Americans. To admit this would perhaps be conceding too much. It is certain that security of property and high profits on capital, tend to promote this disposition, and it therefore cannot be wonderful that America has a full proportion of enterprising citizens, and such as are essential to the progress of a new country.

Polite behaviour, talents, education, and property, have influence in society, here, as elsewhere. It is true that many who occupy the back ground are obtrusive, and wish to act on the principle of equality, and that violations of decorum are not repulsed with the same contempt as in Britain; but it is only those who are agreeable in their manner and conversation that can be received as interesting companions amongst accomplished men. The finer sympathies of human nature are not to be taken possession of by force. Those who have believed in the equality of society in America, have adopted a position physically and moral impossible.

Most of the defects noticed may be traced to the education of youth reared in families where the parents have not had the advantage of early culture, and where the son becomes a mere transcript of the father, the model after which he is formed. If he is sent to school, in most cases he knows that the teacher is not allowed to whip him. The teacher is thus rendered any thing but that object of reverence which becomes his office, and it can scarcely be expected that the young freeman will be much inclined either to follow the precepts or to imitate the example of his tutor. He is practically taught to look down on the learned man as an inferior; and to despise the most useful attainments. The most efficient means, of instruction, then, are those of the family, where, in too many instances, the children are the unrestrained offspring of nature. It gives no pleasing sensations to hear them swearing, at an age when they ought to be learning to know one letter from another, or to see them throwing off submission to parents, and assuming all the confidence of manhood before they arrive at half the stature.

There is one trait of character sufficiently generous to give a lustre to the American name. The stranger is not insulted, on account of his country. I have not seen or heard of a single instance where a native of Britain has met with a disagreeable reflection for having paid taxes to the government so long inimical to the Republic, and that has repeatedly leagued with savages in carrying bloodshed amongst her people.

In almost every part where I have travelled, I have met with intelligent and interesting individuals. In every town where my stay was for any considerable length of time, I have become acquainted with citizens whom I should be happy to meet again. A few introductory letters which I brought with me to this country, have not only procured for me the most polite and friendly receptions, but other introductions to respectable and eminent persons before me on my route; letters not weakened by the distance of my friends, whose good wishes dictated the first, but if possible stronger than the originals.

To give a summary character of the American people, or even of any considerable portion of them, is beyond the reach of my observation and intellect. It may be safe to state that they are much diversified by education, local circumstances, and the sources from which the population has been derived. The manners of Britain seem to predominate. The want of schools is a great desideratum in new settlements. Hence it is, that in travelling from the coast into the interior, the proportion of uneducated persons appears to be the greater the farther to the westward: a fact that has been noticed by many, and one showing that civilization follows in the rear of population.

His Excellency James Monroe, President of the United States, is now on a tour through the southern and western parts of the country. On

the 24th current, three of our citizens, deputed by the inhabitants, of the town, went to congratulate him, on his arrival in the neighbourhood, and to invite him to visit Jeffersonville. On accidentally meeting with them returning, I felt myself at a loss for a trite phrase, in congratulating them, and could only tell them bluntly, that in Europe we should say, You are very loyal. One of them was polite enough to set me right, by informing me, that the object of their mission was to make an impression of public respect. Should you consider the loyalty of Europe, and the public respect of America as convertible terms, you will also have occasion to be set right, and this perhaps may be best done by telling you, that the President does not engage in dubbing knights or granting sinecures: That public offices are not appointed by his fiat, nor with the concurrence of a privy council of his choice; but in conjunction with the Senate, whose members are elected by the people. These officers are not only few, but their salaries are merely remunerations for the services which they perform. In short, the President is not regarded as dispenser of public money. On his part he has to regard public greetings as the spontaneous sentiments of disinterested and independent men, without repining any one in the language of James the first of Scotland. "What does the conaing loon want?"

On the 26th the President arrived. A tall pole with the striped flag was displayed on the bank of the river. A salute was fired, and a large body of citizens waited his coming on shore. To be introduced to the president was a wish almost universal, and he was subjected to a laborious shaking of hands with the multitude. A public dinner was given. This, too, was and object of ambition. Grocers left their goods, and mechanics their workshops, to be present at the gratifying repast. The first magistrate appears to be about sixty years of age. His deportment is dignified, and at the same time affable. His countenance is placid and cheerful. His chariot is not of iron, nor is he attended by horse-guards with drawn swords. His protection is the affection of a free and a presented people.

Account of Pisa.

(From one of Mr. Leigh Hunt's articles in the Liberal.)

The air of Pisa is soft and balmy to the last degree. Mr. Forsythe thinks it too moist, and countenance is given to his opinion by the lowness and flatness of the place, which lies in a plain full of springs and rivers, between the Apennines and the sea. The inhabitants also have a proverb—*Pisa pesa a chi posa*—which may be translated,

Pisa sits ill

On those who sit still.

To me the air seemed as dry as it is soft; and most people will feel oppressed every where, if they do not take exercise. The lower rooms of the houses are reckoned however too damp in winter, at least on the Lungarno; though the winter season is counted delicious, and the Grand Duke always comes here to spend two months of it. The noon-day sun in summer time is formidable, resembling more the intense heat struck from burning metal, than any thing we can conceive of it in England. But a seabreeze often blows of an evening when the inhabitants take their exercise. A look upon the Lungarno at noon-day is curious. A blue sky is overhead—dazzling stone underneath—the yellow Arno gliding along, generally with nothing upon it, sometimes a lazy sail; the houses on the opposite side, sleeping with their green blinds down; and nobody passing but a few labourers, carmen, or countrywomen in their veils and handkerchiefs, hastening with bare feet, but never too fast to forget a certain air of strut and stateliness. Dante, in one of his love poems, praises his mistress for walking like a peacock, nay even like a crane, strait above herself:—

Sovve a guisa va di un bel pavone,

Diritta sopra se, coma una gru.

Sweetly she goes, like the bright peacock; strait
Above herself, like to the lady crane.

This is the common walk of Italian women, rich and poor. The step of Madame Vestris on the stage resembles it. To an English eye at first it seems wanting in a certain modesty and moral grace; but you see what the grave poet has to say for it, and it is not associated in an Italian mind with any such deficiency; that it has a beauty of its own is certain.

Solitary as Pisa may look at noon-day, it is only by comparison with what you find in very populous cities. Its desolate aspect is much exaggerated. The people, for the most part, sit in shade at their doors in the hottest weather, so that it cannot look so solitary as many parts of London at the same time of the year; and thought it is true that grass grows in some of the streets, it is only in the remotest. The streets, for the most part, are kept very neat and clean, not excepting the poorest alleys, a benefit arising not only from the fine pavement which is every where to be found, but from the wise use to which criminals are put. The punishment of death is not kept up in Tuscany. Robbers, and even murderers, are made to atone for the ill they have

done by the good work of sweeping and keeping clean. A great murderer on the English stage used formerly to have a regular suit of brick-dust. In Tuscany, or at least in Pisa, robbers are dressed in a red livery, and murderers in a yellow. A stranger looks with a feeling more grave than curiosity at these saffron coloured mysteries, quietly doing their duty in the open streets, and not seeming to avoid observation. But they look just like other men. They are either too healthy by temperance and exercise to exhibit a conscience, or think they make up very well by their labour for so trifling an ebullition of animal spirits. And they have a good deal to say for themselves, considering their labour is in chains and for life.

The inhabitants of Pisa in general are not reckoned a favourable specimen of Tuscan looks. You are sure to meet fine faces in any large assembly, but the common run is certainly bad enough. They are hard, prematurely aged, and what expression there is, is worldly. Some of them have no expression whatever, but are as destitute of speculation and feeling as masks. The bad Italian face are the extremes of insensibility and the reverse. But it is rare that the eyes are not fine, and the females have a profusion of good hair. Lady Morgan has justly remarked the promising countenances of Italian children, compared with what they turn out to be as they grow older; and adds with equal justice, that it is an evident affair of government and education. You doubly pity the corruptions of a people, who besides their natural genius, preserve in the very midst of their sophistication a frankness distinct from it, and an entire freedom from affectation. An Italian annoys you neither with his pride like an Englishman, nor with his vanity like a Frenchman. He is quiet and natural, self-possessed without wrapping himself up sulkily in a corner, and ready for cheerfulness without guimace. His frankness sometimes takes the air of simplicity, at once singularly misplaced and touching. A young man who exhibited a taste for all good and generous sentiments, and who, according to the representation of his friends, was a very worthy as well as ingenious person, did not scruple to tell me one day, as a matter of course, that he made a point of getting acquainted with the rich families, purely to be invited to their houses and partake of their good things. Many an Englishman would undoubtedly do this; but he would hardly be so frank about it to a stranger nor would an Englishman of the same taste in other respects be easily found to act so. But it is the old story of "following a multitude to do evil," and is no doubt accounted a mere matter of necessary and good sense.

The Pisans claim the merit of speaking as pure Italian, if not purer, as any people in Tuscany; and there is a claim among the poorer orders in this part of Italy, which has been too hastily credited by foreigners, of speaking a language quite as pure as the educated classes. It is certainly not true, whatever may be claimed for their Tuscan as ancient or popular Tuscan. Pisans in general also seem to have corrupted their pronunciation, and the Florentines too, if report is to be believed. They use a soft aspirate instead of the C, as if their language was not genteel and tender enough already. Cosa is hasa,—cuoco, (a cook) hoho,—locando, lochando,—coromero, hohomero,—and even crazie (a sort of coin) hrazie. But they speak well out, trolling the words clearly over the tongue. There seems a good deal of talent for music among them, which does not know how to make its way. You never hear the poorest melody, but somebody strikes in with what he can muster up of a harmony. Boys go about of an evening, and parties sit at their doors, singing popular airs, and hanging as long as possible on the last chord. It is not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to play their guitars as they go along to a party. I heard one evening a voice singing past a window, that would not have disgraced an opera; and I once walked behind a common post boy, who in default of having another to help him to a harmony, contrived to make chords of all his notes, by rapidly sounding the second and treble one after the other. The whole people are bitten with a new song, and hardly sing any thing else till the next; there were two epidemic airs of this kind, when I was there, which had been imported from Florence, and which the inhabitants sung from morning till night, though they were nothing remarkable.

Kings' Favourites.—Mr. Evelyn, in his Journal, says, "Dined at Mr. Treasurer's, where dined Mons. de Gramont and several French noblemen, and one Blood, that impudent bold fellow, who had not long before attempted to steal the imperial crown itself out of the Tower, retending only curiosity of seeing the regalia there; when stabbing the Keeper, though not mortally, he boldly went away with it through all the guards, and was taken only by the accident of his horse falling down." (Had the needly Charles employed the rogue to commit the robbery?)—"How he came to be pardoned, and even received into favour not only after this, but several other exploits almost as daring; both in Ireland and here, I could never come to understand. Some believe he became a Spy of several parties, and did his Majesty service that way, which none alive could do so well as he. The man had not only a daring, but a villainous, unmerciful look; a false countenance; but very well spoken, and dangerously insinuating."

Monday, April 14, 1823.

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Unitarian Address to the Bishop of Norwich.

In pursuance of a resolution unanimously passed at the last yearly meeting of the Eastern Unitarian Society, a deputation waited upon the venerable and excellent Bishop of Norwich, to present him an address, expressive of the gratitude of the society for his Lordship's long and valuable exertions in favour of religious liberty.

The time appointed by his Lordship for receiving the denotation was Tuesday, September the 3d, at twelve o'clock. The members of the Society appointed to discharge this truly gratifying office were—The Rev. T. Madge, the Rev. T. Drummond, and Mr. Thomas Martineau, of Norwich; the Rev. — Beynon, and Thomas Hurry, Esq. of Yarmouth; Meadows Taylor, Esq. of Diss; George Watson, Esq. of Saxlingham, (the chairman, of the meeting); J. L. Marsh, Esq. and Mr. Edward Taylor, the Treasurer and Secretary of the Society.

The address was read by Mr. Madge.

To Henry, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

MY LORD,

In consequence of a resolution unanimously adopted at the last annual meeting of the Eastern Unitarian Society, held at Diss, we beg leave to tender to your Lordship the thanks of that body of Christians, for your Lordship's uniform attachment and marked devotion to the cause of religious liberty.

Dissenting, as we conscientiously do from the established church, of which your Lordship is so distinguished a member—distinguished, may we add, not less for your learning and piety, than your benevolence and liberality—we feel how deeply important to us is the liberty of acting agreeably to our religious convictions, how much of our peace and comfort and happiness is involved in the exercise of this liberty, and how greatly therefore we are indebted to your Lordship, not only for the controversy and kindness which on all occasions have characterised your general conduct, but for the open and public and persevering manner in which you have advocated and defended the common rights of Christians.

To that name and to those rights, however much we may differ from your Lordship and your Lordship from us, we are sure you will not refuse to admit our claim. We therefore take the opportunity, while conveying to your Lordship our high sense of the value of your labours in behalf of Christian charity, of testifying our entire agreement and cordial sympathy with the avowed opinions of your Lordship upon the nature and extent of religious liberty. We unite with you in reprobating every enactment which renders a man's condition in civil society worse than it otherwise would be, on account of his religious opinions. We agree with your Lordship that liberty and toleration is the claim of conscience; and further that Christianity would be a great gainer, and the cause of justice and humanity be essentially promoted by the total repeal of every law which would inflict, or which has a tendency to inflict, upon the sincere professor of any religious opinions, either pain or penalty, obloquy or reproach. To do as we would be done by, whether it relates to matters of faith or to matters of practice, to our inward belief or to our outward avowal, appears to us to be the Christian rule of right, and to have been the uniform measure of your Lordship's conduct.

Considering therefore your Lordship's high station, and what is more, your Lordship's high character, and knowing as we do the value of their influence upon the great cause to which they have been so steadily and powerfully dedicated, we trust that your Lordship will allow us to offer to you, on behalf of the Christian society which we represent, our most sincere, respectful and grateful acknowledgements. And permit us also to express our anxious hope that long as your life has been, it may be still further and happily lengthened, and that you may yet live to witness the complete triumph of that cause for which you have made so many efforts, and we believe we may add, so many sacrifices.

After Mr. Madge had read the address and delivered it to the Bishop, his Lordship replied in the following words:—

Having always considered the favourable opinion of wise and good men as the best reward which, on this side of the grave, an honest individual can receive, for doing what he deems it to be his duty on all occasions. I cannot but be highly gratified by the approbation of so respectable a body of my fellow Christians as those are, an address from whom has been this moment read to me. I am most certainly a very sincere, though a very humble friend to the cause of religious liberty, and have uniformly been so from the first moment I was capable of distinguishing—*“Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.”* In early life an attentive perusal of the immortal works of Locke and Hoadly, and particularly the arguments of the former in behalf of toleration, and of the latter on the expedience of repealing the Test and Corporation Acts deeply impressed upon my mind this important truth that every penalty, every disability, every restriction, every inconvenience even, to which any good subject is imposed, merely on the score

of his religion, is, in its degree, persecuti^on; because as the great Lord Mansfield justly observed, “conscience is not controulable by human laws nor amenable to human tribunals,” actions, not opinions, being the province of the magistrate. Such is, as it seems to me, the clear voice of reason; and revelation, I am sure confirms this voice, when it enjoins persons in authority to “restrain” with the civil sword “evil doers,” and still more decidedly, when it warmly expostulates with those who are fond of interfering in matters of conscience. “Who art thou judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth.”

Let us then be content to leave our fellow Christians to stand or fall by the judgment of our common Lord and master, to whom both we and they must hereafter give an account: and, in the meantime, should we, upon reflection, regard it as a duty to convert others to our own peculiar opinions, let us never cease to remember that reason and argument are the only weapons of spiritual warfare, and even in the use of these, we shall do well constantly to bear in mind, that revealed religion was graciously vouchsafed to man, “non disputanda causa, sed ita vivendi.”

Mr. Canning.

(From the Weekly Register.)

In the year 1799, I think it was, he married a Miss Scott, whose sister, about the same time, was married to the then Marquis of Titchfield, now Duke of Portland. These ladies, who had very large fortunes, were the daughter of a General Scott, of whom I never heard any thing other than that he got his money in the East Indies. I saw Mrs. Canning not long after her marriage, and could easily believe, that her fortune, large as it was, had not gained her her husband: for, she was a very pretty, gentle and amiable woman. To be sure there did require something in personal merits to meet those of her husband; for he, according to my judgment, was the very handsomest man I ever saw in my life. Not a “pretty man,” not a “beauty,” not a doll faced dandy; but, sufficiently tall sufficiently stout, his limbs all at command, his step quick and firm, his voice sound and harmonious, his utterance quick and distinct, his emphasis strong without effort, his hair dark, his eyes bright without being sharp, and, what above all things I admire, a set of features every one of which performed its part in telling you what was passing in the mind.

How often have I, when reading his speeches, brought him back to my mind! In just about twenty-two years I have seen him twice; once in 1817, and once lately. He is grown stouter, and somewhat stiffer in his movements; he has lost the hair on the top of his head; but his eyes and all his features are nearly the same as ever; his voice is what it was; his habits of sobriety give him vigour, and in all probability, will give him long life, which I am by no means disposed to regret being certain, that it is not become impossible for him to do any considerable additional mischief to his country.

His talents are certainly great. He is a correct, a clear and elegant writer; an acute reasoner; has, in speaking, a perfect command of words, and may be said to be truly eloquent. But, great as these talents are, much as there is in them for a man to be proud of, they are not all that is to be required in a statesman, and particularly in a statesman of the present day, who ought to have great knowledge, and knowledge of a kind, too, which, if Mr. Canning possess it, has not, in his acts, yet made its appearance. I am very sure that we shall never see from his pen state-papers in disgraceful jargon, but, the truth is, there are now no state-papers wanted for the service of this country. A man who should be able to unravel all the intrigues, to dive into all the motives, to come at all the secrets of all the Ministers in Europe and those of all their mistresses into the bargain, would not be of the smallest use to this country at this time. That man must be blind indeed, who does not see that a very great change must take place at home, before we can ever again take part, or, indeed, have any definable interest, in any thing that can take place abroad.

The ostensible office therefore of Mr. Canning, if the receiving and the sending of dispatches prevent it from being absolutely a sinecure, is of no sort of consequence to the country. It is a proposer, a supporter, or an opposer, of domestic measures, that he has now to appear and to act, and this will be found to be as difficult a part as man ever had to act in this world. He has manifestly always aimed at being the Minister. I would fain, for the honour of talent, not believe that money has ever been a great object with him; though how to reconcile a resistance of this belief with his acceptance of the embassy to Portugal, of the office of President of the Board of Control, and of that of Governor General, I really do not know. The last which necessarily implied a sort of exile, was perfectly dreadful. One would naturally have expected to see him turn the grounds of Gloucester lodge into a cabbage and carrot garden, and to send the produce to market, eye and keen the stall himself rather than be sent out to India! However going to India would have been being out of sight. Playing the underling at a distance is a

very different thing from playing the underling in the House of Commons, constantly under the eye of the public and sitting face to face with enough of those who will be ready and willing to make him feel the precise nature of his situation. Here, he must be the Minister, or he must be degraded indeed. And for this post, he is, in my opinion, peculiarly unfit.

There may have been in his speeches, but I never once observed it a passage which showed that he understood something of the causes which produce happiness or misery in a nation; and if you attend to the matter, you will find that the mind which has a proneness, a constant bias, towards that which savours of levity, very rarely dwells, even for a moment, on any thing that demand deep reflection. Watch in conversation the movements of such a mind. Try to engage it in a subject that requires such reflection. Brilliant as it may be, strong as it may be, you will find it turn away, and escape your toils in spite of you. The mind has habits as well as the body, and it is very hard to change either at the age of fifty. Mr. Canning has, in all probability, never in his whole lifetime thought that any possible danger could arise from debt and taxation. The whole series of his speeches, from the very first to that made the other day at Liverpool, clearly show this; and, at this very moment, when the prices of the produce of the land are lower than those of 1799, my real belief is, that he thinks that the rental can continue to be four times as great as it was in that year. What then, I think him an idiot? by no means, I think him a very clever man. But I think, that he never thought at all upon this subject; and I think, further, that the habit of his mind is not easily to be so changed as to enable him to think on it correctly.

If his mind has been playing the tyrant from this study the minds of others have not. The nation is not, in this respect, what it was in the time of Pitt, Addington and Perceval, nor what it was even two years ago. The resolutions of Horner would be now hissed off the stage along with the doctrines of Ricardo. Powers of arguing he will find to be worth little, unless his premises be perfectly sound. It is not a people, rendered dunderheaded by the dark and deep nonsense of A dam Smith, who living on taxes himself, taught that they tended to create national wealth; it is not a people who can be amused, by such as impudent imposture as this; it is a people, feeling most acutely its sufferings, and ascribing them to the right causes, before whom Mr. Canning has now to act his part.

Old Bail.

On Tuesday, (Sept. 24) as soon as the Recorder came upon the Bench, women and children were ordered to withdraw, and the three prisoners, *Holland, King, and North*, who had been convicted of a nameless crime, were put to the bar. Upon being asked what they had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon them. *Holland*, with tears in his eyes, implored the Court to have mercy upon him, in consideration of his wife and children, and of an aged parent. *King* said nothing. *North* stated, that owing to a severe blow on the head, he was occasionally unconscious of what he was doing, and subject to fits; in consequence of which he had been discharged from the *AURORA*.—Silence being proclaimed, the Recorder addressed the prisoners to the following effect:—"Prisoners, you have been convicted of a detestable crime during the present session. The learned and excellent Judge who presided on your trial, implored the jury not to return that verdict which must inevitably deprive you of life, unless the evidence was conclusive beyond all doubt. That attentive and intelligent jury have been forced, by the power of evidence and flash of truth, to come to that dreadful conclusion without hesitation; indeed, it was impossible they could have returned a different verdict. You have by your abominations disgraced human nature, and dishonored the country, in which you live. In the early ages of the world, the Almighty destroyed whole cities through the commission of crimes like yours; you have polluted the world, and must depart from it. Those unfortunate men who have forfeited their lives, felt a repugnance to ascending the same scaffold with you, therefore the Court order that you be executed at an earlier and distinct period. Degraded as you are, let me exhort you to devote the little time you have to live, in imploring forgiveness of that Being who is able and willing to extend mercy to the vilest sinner. It is my earnest wish, that by your contrition, you may avoid that fire in an eternal world which consumed, in former ages, the inhabitants of whole cities, for a similar offence to yours."—During this address, *North* listened with profound attention. After a short pause, the Recorder passed the sentence of death on the prisoners in the usual form.—*North* remained at the bar a short time, and addressed the Court, but was taken away by the turnkey.

Depreciation of Landed Property.—Forty acres of land in the parish of Harmondsworth, which a few years since were let at 2l. an acre, were recently re-let at 5s. an acre. On the Brighton road, not far from Reigate, is a notice on a large board of a farm to let "rent free."

Agricultural Reports for September.

Durham County.—This month, as well as the last has been remarkable for fine harvest weather—seldom have we had such a favourable season, and its continuance is so long, that even in the most backward situations the grain has been got into the stack-yard in an excellent condition, not often experienced; not a sheaf is injured, so that there cannot be any drawback upon the crop from any being rendered unfit for market; and now there is little doubt that the Wheat crop will be upon an average with that of last year; the sample is not so fine, from the long droughty weather preventing the tillering of the crops; so that in many instances, those after-shoots were far from being fit for the sickle, when the primary stalks presented to the eye the golden plume dropping for the harvest. The other cultivated crops may not be termed abundant; but upon the whole, the occupier of the soil has every cause to rejoice in the consummation of his labours: with the protecting hand of Providence he has no room for repining, and where he is so fortunate as to sit under a generous landlord, he may join with unfeigned mirth in the rustic joy of a harvest home. One extraordinary feature of the year is to be seen in laborers of the farm being now busily employed in the turnip field, hoeing and cleaning the crop, as if it were the month of July; and although late in the being sowed, they promise to be an excellent crop, and will be very valuable, from a great many breadths having been ploughed down. The markets continue, for all sorts of grain, in a very depressed state—not that we can with any reference to the price of any other commodity, or with any propriety use the term "depressed;" but only in comparison with high-rented farms; for were it not for this strange anomaly—war rears in the time of profound tranquillity—good old times have again arrived, which many now reach in years never again expected to see; but this unnatural state of things cannot;—twenty and ten per cent. returns are only half doing the thing. This clinging to hopes that times will grow better is a solacium of the weakest nature, for there never can be better times than when the necessaries of life are cheap. Stock of all kinds are more in demand than lately, and could we forget the unnatural prices of late years we might say, in comparison to other things, sell well.—*Durham County Advertiser.*

East Lothian.—The weather during the month offered few interruptions to the farmer's operation, and the whole crop of the country, or nearly the whole, may be stated to be safely stacked. A very heavy wind on the 11th of the month shook the corn which was recent considerably; but a very small proportion of the corn of the country remaining uncut at that time, the loss from shaking has, on the whole, been very inconsiderable. A good deal of wheat has been sown; and the greater part of the land intended to be sown with wheat at this season is ready for the seed. The price of wheat has declined greatly during the month, and is now lower than appears on the records of Haddington marked for twenty four years past. Barley has risen considerably lately, as it is now ascertained to be a very deficient crop, both in quantity and quality. The prices of other kinds of grain are low but have been pretty stationary during the month. The price of fat stock continues much the same, and the difference between the prices of fat and lean stock affords very small profit to the feeder; indeed the entire price of fat stock does not exceed the profits of some years during the war.—*Edinburgh Star.*

Drury-lane Theatre.—Mr. Liston is engaged at Drury-lane Theatre on the conclusion of his Dublin enterprise. Miss Kelly is engaged to perform at Dublin, and then, it is said, she is to make her first appearance at Covent-garden Theatre.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 31st Oct. at his house in Grosvenor-place, Bath, aged 60, after a long and painful illness, Rear Admiral Paget, C. B.—This lamented Officer had sailed round the world with the late Capt. Vancouver, had commanded various men of war, and was many years Commissioner at Madras, the climate of which place greatly contributed to the destruction of his health.

At his house in Sloane-street, on Tuesday the 12th November, in his 82d year, the Right Honorable William Lord Grantley, Baron Merkinfield, in the county of York, Lord High Stewart of Allerton-hire and Guildford, Colonel of the First Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia, F. S. A. &c.

Nov. 7.—At Bath, Major General Sir Henry White, K. C. B., of the Honourable Company's Service in Bengal. His remains were interred on the morning of the 16th, in the Abbey Church, with all the funeral splendour due to his eminent rank. There were five mourning coaches and four, with a hearse and set, decorated with handsome plumes, and followed by a numerous train of gentlemen's carriages. The following distinguished characters officiated as pall-bearers on the occasion:—Gen. Sir R. Blair, Bart.; Gen. Sir T. Dallas, K. C. B. Gen. Sir Geo. Leith, Bart.; Lieut. Gen. Dickson; Col. Hall; Maj. Sullivan; Colonel Shaw; Col. Mackenzie.

XUM

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—605—

Aerolites.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In the letter of your correspondent A. E. which recently appeared in the JOURNAL, the writer expresses his hope, in reference to the Futtepoere Aerolites having been ejected from one of the Volcanoes raging on the island of Java, that "DR. TYTLER will favour us with a more particular account of the ashes which he mentions." Having no means of procuring any specimens of the ashes referred to, I have deposited, as your Correspondent is probably aware, several specimens of the AEROLITES which descended at Futtepoere, for public inspection, in the HUKARU LIBRARY; and a moment's glance will, I hope, satisfy even the most sceptical, that they are volcanic productions, and native to this planet. For the satisfaction of your Correspondent, I shall, however, briefly recapitulate the proofs of the Futtepoere AEROLITES having been projected from the Java Volcano.

1st.—At the time the AEROLITES descended at Futtepoere, a Volcano was raging on the island of Java with great violence; and this we learn by subsequent accounts, that the Java Volcanos were "casting up great quantities of stones, that the Volcanos continued throwing up ashes and glowing stones; and in the bordering district belonging to the Residency of Samarang, ashes and glowing stones fell in great abundance."

2d.—The AEROLITES have every appearance of having been glowing stones, for they were not only accompanied by a METEOR or enclosed in a ball of fire, but emitted sparks and were quite hot when they fell.

3d.—The METEOR passed in an evident direction from Java to Futtepoere.

4th.—AEROLITES are affirmed to consist of matter hitherto undiscovered on this globe. But this is not correct; because the substance alleged to be peculiar to AEROLITES was affirmed to be a combination of nickel and iron. Yet it is now allowed that chromium, and not nickel, is the distinguishing characteristic of those productions; now chromium is discovered as mineral very commonly in combination with iron.

5th.—All the Phenomena connected with the descent of Aerolites are Volcanic. For example:—

6th.—Meteors have been seen projected from the Crater of Vesuvius during eruptions, and from those bodies; Stones or Aerolites have descended.

7th.—During the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 1794, many stones, ranked in the list of Aerolites, fell at Sienna, these stones correspond in all respects with those of Meteoric origin, and we are desired to believe could not have been ejected by the mountains, although it is allowed, that similar stones are very commonly found on the sides of Vesuvius.

Accordingly, if the stones, ejected from the Java Volcanoes, be found to coincide in composition with the Futtepoere Aerolites, the question is decided, and no doubt in that case, can possibly exist, of their having been blown from some of the mountains, which have been lately burning in that Island.

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 11, 1823.

R. TYTLER.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, APRIL 8, 1823.

	BUY.	SELL.
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 30 0	29 0
Unremittable ditto,	8 12	8 4
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,	25 0	24 0
Bank Shares,	6000 0	5900 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	207 0	206 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discounted,	at 3.8 per cent	
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3.8 per cent		

Liberty of the Press.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Since the Liberty of the Press—a subject of so much interest to all classes of Readers, will now probably cease to be much discussed by your Correspondents, having received the "coup de grace," it may be interesting to the public to examine the arguments advanced in its favour nearly a hundred years ago by a person who has evidently studied the matter with care.

The following is from an Old Book, probably not in the possession of many of your Readers; and as the writer is free from the suspicion of party bias which attaches to all who discuss the question with a view to the present aspect of affairs, his arguments ought to carry the greater weight:—

TO CALEB D'ANVERS, ESQ.

SIR,

The Liberty of the Press is now grown a very serious, and, as it is handled, a momentous Subject; in which I think every Individual is as much concerned, as he is in any other Part of Liberty; and therefore I, amongst others, take up Arms in Defence of it, and list myself under your conquering Banner; the weak Attempts of your Adversaries not deserving so much to be answered, as the Subject deserves to be well established.

There are two Sorts of Monarchies; an absolute, and a limited one. In the first, the Liberty of the Press can never be maintained. It is inconsistent with it; for what absolute Monarch would suffer any Subject to undertake on his Actions, when it is in his Power to declare the Crime, and nominate the Punishment? This would make it very dangerous to exercise such a Liberty. Besides, the Object, against which those Pens must be directed, is their Sovereign, the sole supreme Magistrate; for there being no Law in those Monarchies but the Will of the Prince, it makes it necessary for his Ministers to consult his Pleasure before any Thing can be undertaken. He is therefore properly chargeable with the Grievances of his Subjects; and what the Minister there acts being in Obedience to his Prince, he ought not to incur the Hatred of the People; for it would be hard to impute That to Him for a Crime, which is the Fruit of his Allegiance, and for refusing which he might incur the Penalties of Treason. Besides, in an absolute Monarchy, the Will of the Prince being the Law, a Liberty of the Press to complain of Grievances would be complaining against the Law, and the Constitution, to which they have submitted, or have been obliged to submit; and therefore, in one Sense, may be said to deserve Punishment. So that, under an absolute Monarchy, I say, such a Liberty is inconsistent with the Constitution; having no proper Subject in Politics, on which it might be exercised, and if exercised would incur a certain Penalty.

But in a limited Monarchy, as England is, our Laws are known, fixed and established. They are the straight Rule and sure Guide to direct the King, the Ministers, and all other his Subjects; and therefore an Offence against the Laws is such an Offence against the Constitution, as ought to receive a proper, adequate Punishment. The several Constituents of the Government, the Ministry and all subordinate Magistrates, having their certain, known and limited Sphere, in which they move; one Part may certainly err, misbehave and become criminal, without involving the rest, or any of them, in the Crime or Punishment.

But some of These may be criminal, yet above Punishment; which surely cannot be deny'd; since most Reigns have furnished us with too many Instances of powerful and wicked Ministers; some of whom by their Power have absolutely escaped Punishment; and the rest, who met their Fate, are likewise Instances of this Power as much to the Purpose. For it was manifest in them, that their Power had long protected them, their Crimes having often long preceded their much desired and deserved Reward.

That Might overcomes Right; or, which is the same thing, that Might preserves and defends Men from Punishment, is a Proverb established and confirmed by Time and Experience, the surest Discoverers of Truth and Certainty. It is This therefore, which makes the Liberty of the Press, in a limited Monarchy, proper, convenient and necessary; or indeed it is rather incorporated and interwoven with our very Constitution; for if such an overgrown Criminal cannot immediately be come at by ordinary Justice, let him yet receive the Lash of Satire. Let the glaring Truths of his ill Administration, if possible, awaken his Conscience; and if he has no Conscience, rouse his Fear, by shewing him his Deserts; sting him with the Dread of Punishment; cover him with Shame; and render his Actions odious to all honest Minds. These Methods may, in Time, and by watching and exposing his Actions, make him at least more cautious and perhaps at last bring down the great haughty and secure Criminal, within the Reach and Grasp of ordinary Justice; at least

no other Method is more likely to effect it. This Advantage therefore of exposing the Crimes of wicked Ministers, under a limited Monarchy, makes the Liberty of the Press not only consistent with, but a necessary Part of the Constitution itself.

It is indeed urged, that the Liberty of the Press ought to be restrained, because not only the Actions of evil Ministers may be exposed, but the Character of good ones traduced. Admit it, in the strongest Light, that Calumny and Lies should prevail and blast the Character of a great and good Minister; yet that is a less Evil than the advantages we reap from the Liberty of the Press; as it is a Curb, a Bridle, a Terror, a Shame, and Restraint to evil Ministers; and it may be the only Punishment; especially for a time. But when did Calumny and Lies ever destroy the Character of one good Minister? Their benign Influences are known, tasted, and felt by every Body; or if their Characters have been clouded for a Time, yet they have generally shined forth in greater Lustre. Truth will always prevail over Falshood. The Facts exposed are not believed, because said or published; but it draws People's Attention, directs their View, and fixes the Eye in a proper Position, that every one may judge for himself whether those Facts are true or not. People will recollect, enquire and search, before they condemn; and therefore, very few good Ministers can be hurt by Falshood, but many wicked ones by reasonable Truth; but however the Mischief, that a Few may possibly but improbably suffer by the Freedom of the Press, is not to be put in Competition with the Danger, which the King and the People may suffer by a shameful, Cowardly Silence, under the Tyranny of a rapacious, infamous Minister.

Your Adversaries (those venal Supporters of wicked Ministers) are aware of the great Use of this Liberty in a limited Monarchy. They know how vain it would be to attack it openly; and therefore endeavour to puzzle the Case with Words, Inconsistencies, and Nonsense; but whatever they may think of themselves, if the Opinion of the most numerous, unprejudiced and impartial Part of Mankind is an Argument of Truth, you have That as well as Reason on your Side.

But have a Care, Mr. D'Anvers. There is a Corps in reserve against you, which threatens to destroy your whole Force, and gives out that it will be in vain for you to oppose or contend with them. How successful soever you have hitherto been, you must now lay down your Arms and fly for your Life; for You and Mist (says the London Journal, that formidable Writer) do the very same Thing, and carry on the very same Cause, and therefore deserve the same Fate. In short, you ought to be hanged, Mr. Caleb; for you write against bad Ministers; and writing against bad Ministers, say They, is writing against the present Ministry; and writing against the Ministry, is writing against the Government; and writing against the Government is writing against the King; and writing against the King is High Treason. Thus are you condemned in a summary Manner; but let us see whether we cannot get you a Reprieve, by examining his Reasons.

He first begs the Question, and says, that your whole Design of writing, is to compare the King's Ministers to the most rapacious, cruel, tyrannical, and infamous Men that History can furnish you with, or your Imagination reach; but how he draws the Comparison, and applies the Observations on the History of wicked Men in former Times, I think he ought to discover; and therefore I will wait for the Proof of it, and not believe it because He says it; for as He does not tell us what Paper, what Transaction, what Calumny you have publish'd, and would have applied to the present excellent Ministry; I think he has failed in the Beginning, and You and Mist may not be so much alike.

He goes on. Mr. D'Anvers wonders People are so perverse that they won't understand his often repeated Distinction between the Government and the Ministry. The Government, good Man! he has the highest Veneration for; but the Ministry he mortally hates. This he says, is a Church-Distinction, and a Distinction without a Difference. By the Way, I never knew before, that a nonsensical Distinction, or a Distinction without a Difference, ought to bear the venerable Name of a Church-Distinction. I was in hopes that the Learning and Arguments of our Bishops and Clergy would, now at least, have protected that Order from such general Reproaches, the Language of Unbelievers; but however, if it should come out, by examining him that Government and Ministry are really different, then you remain in statu quo. You have not been guilty of a Church Distinction; and therefore ought not to be hanged for it. You and Mr. Mist are not carrying on the same Cause.

He defines Government into three Parts; by which, says He, we always understand either the Laws of England; or the legislative Power; or the executive Power. He is an able Definer; all the Parts are here enumerated; and therefore we will take it his own Way.

As to the first Part, the Laws, he acquits you himself; for, says he, the Constitution or the Laws of England, our Author has not that I know of wrote against; so you have handsomely got rid of the Sense of the Word Government, when understood of the Laws or Constitution, without a Blow. But I fancy Mr. Mist, had he been in the Lists, would not have come off so well; and if so, You are not then carrying on the very same

Cause. This is manifest without a Church-Distinction. I congratulate you so far.

The next Distinction of Government is the executive Power. Take heed, Mr. D'Anvers, how you tread on this Ground; for he says, and truly, the King is that Power; though he executes no Laws, but by his Ministers. He therefore that traduces them, till it can be proved that they act against the Laws or their Country's Interest, traduces the King; so that here is a Possibility, according to his own Reasoning, for Ministry and Government not to signify the same Thing; for if the Ministry act against the Laws or their Country's Interest, traducing the Ministry is not traducing the King, the executive Power of the Government; which amounts to a Confession, that a wicked Ministry and the King, or executive Power, are different. Then traducing a good Ministry only is traducing the King; but I fear he will not be able to shew that a good Ministry is more a Ministry than a wicked one; or that they have not the same Relation, in the political Oeconomy, to the Prince; both being chosen by him, and both execute the Laws, though differently. But let us pass from his Definition to his Distinction.

He says, this executive Power may be considered in Law, in Reason and in Action; but he owns, according to the legal Distinction, there is a Difference between the King and his Ministry; since He can do no Wrong, and They may. His Words are, that the King can do no Wrong, is a legal Distinction for the Honour and Safety of his Majesty's Person, on which so much depends; and for a Terror to wicked Ministers; but in Reason and in Action there is no Difference between the King and his Council; the King and his Ministry. So that, according to the legal Distinction, there is a Difference; but, are we not talking of the King in his political, legal Capacity, as the executive Power of the Government? And if he admits This, are not you acquitted, in legal Understanding, from attacking the Prince, when this Journalist would have it that you traduce the Ministry? But legal Distinction is a Trifle with him. In Reason there is no Difference; and why not in Reason? Can the King know what is doing but by his Ministers? Does he not see with their Eyes, hear with their Ears, and advise with them on every Emergence? And if those Organs of Sense are debauched, though it prove to the King's Detriment, is it to be laid to his Charge? May not many evil Things be done by a Ministry, which the King knows nothing of, and many Things left undone for want of proper Information; and is he to blame, is he to be more than Man, though the best and wisest of Men? Why then in Reason is there not a plain Difference?—But in Action they are the same. I do not know how far the Argument might succeed under an absolute Monarchy; but most certainly it cannot here; for the Ministry are accountable for all their Actions, which they could not be, if they were not something different from the King, or executive Power. If a Minister gives Advice, manifestly tending to the Prejudice of his Country, tho' it be not pursued, he is punishable. If he misbehaves, tho' the King's Agent, he is punishable. If a Chancellor should affix the Seal to an instrument, tending to the manifest Injury of the King or People, he is punishable, tho' he be authorized by the King for so doing; it being supposed that He is acquainted with his Duty, and ought to have informed the King better. Thus a Minister is not only to answer for his Words and Actions, but his Thoughts too, for his Silence may be a Crime. Thus then both in Reason and Action, there is a plain Difference; and traducing the Ministry is not traducing the executive Part of the Government. Let us see lastly the legislative Capacity; which will be soon dispatched.

He says of you; the Legislature he has notoriously abused, and published several Papers, in which, if he means any Thing, he would induce the People to believe that one Part of the Legislature gives Bribes, and the other takes them; and is This abusing the Government or the Ministry? Thus has he proved, with one Dash, that you have abused the Legislature. He says it, and therefore it must be so. How very easy would it have been for him to have pointed out the Paper or Paragraph, that People might have judged of the Picture or Likeness as well as he; but how have you abused them? It seems you insinuate that one part of the Legislature gives Bribes, and other takes them. Downright Nonsense! Part of a Legislature which, in its Nature, is one and entire, does an Act that supposes Secrecy, as Bribery does; when all their Acts must be open and public; and if Bribery be done openly, it is more properly a Purchase. But I suppose he meant, by one Part of the Legislature, some of the Constituent Members; that some one great, rich, powerful Man gives Bribes to some other poor sordid, indigent ones; for such they must be, who receive them; but till he produces the Paper, that we may judge, we will not take his Word for it. So I think you are fairly acquitted of abusing the Government, if the Author imagined you had meant the Ministry; and therefore Mr. D'Anvers and Mr. Mist are not doing the same Thing, or carrying on the same Cause; quod erat probandum.

But certainly the Insinuation, which the Journalist would make, is as vile as it is false, and deserves publick Animadversion. I remember, indeed, that you have wrote of Bribes in former Reigns, and the Consequences of them; but will he dare to apply it to the present upright and uncorrupt Ministers? Can He or any Man in England believe that

there is so much as one Member of the Legislature, who gives Bribes, or any who receive them? Suppose you say that, in such a Reign, Members of Parliament had Pensions to do as a great Man should direct; and that, at the End of a Session, they would come about him like Jackdaws for Cheese; would this Journalist pretend impudently to say that you meant the present Times? No; for if you were to ask him; Sir, do you think there is, at this time, any Bribery or Corruption in the Ministry, Members of Parliament, or in the Suffrages of the People? He would lay his Hand on his Heart, like an honest, modest, sincere Lover of Truth, and the Ministry, and say, NO VERILY.

If therefore Mr. Mist, or any other Person, hath abused the Liberty of the Press, by endeavouring to traduce his Majesty and subvert our present, happy Constitution; let him be punished with the utmost Severity according to Law; (for I cannot be so complaisant to the Times, as to wish, even in his Case, or in any Case, however flagrant, to see the Prerogative stretch'd above the Law) but let not his Iniquity or Folly be made a Pretence to take away this valuable Liberty from all other Englishmen, who are not engaged in the same Cause, but have used their utmost Endeavours to demonstrate their Loyalty, and to avoid the least just Suspicion of any such Design.

Thus have I offered my Mite, towards supporting the Liberty of the Press, and convincing Mr. Publicola that every one does not think like him; that others, perhaps, may have as much Sincerity in their Zeal for the Government; and that You are not the Man he would have the World take you to be, any more than He is the Man, whom the World hath formerly taken Him to be; and that He may write against you, but cannot answer You.

R, I am, Sir, Your, HODLYCOLA.

Charkh Puja at Chinsurah.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir, I believe that comparatively but few Europeans have visited Chinsurah at the time of the Charkh Puja, which is celebrated with much magnificence by the Hindus of that place. The manner of this celebration, according to our notion, is strange and singular, but there is a degree of interest attached to every thing in the form of the religious ceremonies of a people, which renders it well worth the while of every person to visit a place of this description at least once in his life. For myself, I must own that I was extremely gratified by what I saw, and more than repaid for a hasty journey and a bad headache the next day, in consequence of having been up all the preceding night.

The amusements of the evening, if I may call them so, consisted of illuminated tinsel representations of houses, forts, temples and palaces. Besides these, there were various others like horses, elephants, and other animals, of which I will give you a more particular account in a subsequent part of my letter.

One of the first description of these representations was intended for a fort, on which 8 or 9 pieces of cannon were mounted. Beside the cannon and on the ramparts were men on the imitation horses before mentioned, and along with them, others on foot, flourishing their swords and performing all the evolutions of a sham fight. This edifice was about 20 or 25 feet high, and being placed on a bamboo platform, was borne on men's shoulders from one part of the plain to another. This was very brilliantly illuminated with blue lights and torches, and the reflection of these on the tinsel ornaments produced at least a shewy effect.

A troop of horse about 25 in number now proceeded to attack the castle. And now it is that I shall give an account of the steeds upon which they were mounted. These were not steeds of flesh and blood but of paper or coarse cotton, placed also on a moveable platform, and carried from place to place on the shoulders of men. Their riders were men, apparently sepoys, attired in the garb of field marshals, generals, A.D.C.'s &c. &c. and armed, some of them, with one, and some with two swords. The dresses which they wore, were "out of all reasonable cost" to their size and shape, and in many instances, ludicrous. Thus, for example, the representatives of the highest military authority among them, was dressed in a cocked hat, and large feather, a red coat, "for his shrunk" self "a world too wide," and white pantaloons, without either shoes or stockings. Determined to shew the assembled mob, that he could mount and wind a fiery Pegasus, and "witch the world with noble horsemanship," he sat on the top of the horse's back with his legs crossed in the usual oriental attitude. To describe the rest of these heroes may perhaps seem to be captious, for never were men of their rank and standing in life, if one may judge from their appearance, in a worse service or in greater need of accoutrements than they.

Almost close to the scene of these warlike exploits was seen an imitation of the Governor General's house, which was very splendidly

and brilliantly illuminated with very handsome chandeliers. In the verandahs were seen some of the most lovely of the "dingy fair," engaged in the witching dance, and who behaved with the utmost kindness and condescension to every one. For myself, I was at rather too great a distance to hang on "the dulcet accents of their tongues," but as "actions spoke louder than words," it is but justice to own, that a disposition to be kind prevailed their every motion. Their unparalleled charms, or the splendor of their dresses, I know not which, drew plaudits from every one of the assembled and enchanted crowd, which they acknowledged and expressed by making frequently their very best salams to the "many-headed monster."

In another part of the crowd, was to be seen what was intended to represent an European house, and as I approached it I was not a little surprised to see what appeared to me to be a lovely European female, attended by two officers, standing in the verandah. I pushed through the crowd to see who she was, and what she was doing in that situation, when, judge of my astonishment, upon her drawing up the black veil, which I expected would have revealed to me ruby cheeks, white teeth and blue eyes, I saw the features of an ordinary aorut, of more than common blackness—Alas! thought I, such is the fate of man—he seeks for pleasure where it is not to be found, and when he finds that he cannot procure it in the place of his search, he curses his folly, and having done that, commits the very same error immediately again.

War, love and devotion are the ruling passions of the breast of man. In the heroes who attacked and defended the fort, we had an illustration of the first; and in the fair and lovely damsels above alluded to, of the second, and now our attention was attracted to the third by a temple (perhaps the finest of all the represented objects) with a hundred domes, cupolas and minarets;—dazzling with the reflection of the thousands of moving lights, which glittered on every side.

Besides these to which I have particularly referred, there were many others, some of which were pretty and many splendid. These having all assembled in one particular spot, were taken from the ground by the men destined to be their bearers at one and the same instant. A kind of dance was then performed by the whole of them, in which the mounted heroes, the fort, the palace of the Governor General, and the temple took an active part. A amongst them were hundreds of men bearing blue lights and torches, singing, dancing and clapping their hands in ecstasy. This was about an hour before day light this morning, and the mingled effect of the fluttering lights, the moving houses, the dancing horses, &c. seemed an illusion. If instead of the harsh sounds of the tom-toms, the clashing of the small gongs, and the sound of the shrill pipe and boisterous horn, I had heard the soft sound of the lute of Orpheus, I should at once have fancied the dreams of the poets had been realized, and that unanimated, as well as animated nature had caught the magic charm, and in the enchantment of the moment had all joined to commemorate the effects of harmony. But that was not to be, the monotonous tone of native music awakened me from the trance into which this idea had plunged me, and I felt (for a drop of liquid fire from one of the blue lights at this moment burned my hand) that "the poet's eye in a fine phrenzy rolling—had given to airy nothings a local habitation and a name."

At five o'clock on the morning of the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Three, I returned to my boat, and on my way down the river to Calcutta, (where I arrived at 4 o'clock, after stopping for breakfast for an hour at Serampore,) I penned or pencilled this epistle, which is, Mr. Editor, at your service. In this state I send it to you, and unlike Southey in his Carmen Nuptiale, I do not send a letter of introduction along with it to the world, but even tell the world that if they like it, so much the better and if not, why they may even let it alone.

I forgot to mention in its proper place, and I insert it here, like a Rider attached to a Bill of Pains and Penalties, that the crowd of natives was immense, and that there were very few Europeans there. Nothing could equal the attention and civility with which myself and my friend were received and welcomed by every class, from the black European fair lady, down to the link boys who clapped their hands and sung Io Pæans in honor of they knew not what nor wherefore.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,

On the River, April 10, 1823.

Mr. DIDSEE.

Exports from Calcutta from the 1st to the 31st of March 1823.

Sugar, to London,	bags 4,834
Liverpool,	231
Saltpetre, to London,	6,613
Liverpool, &c.	7,101
Piece Goods, to London,	pieces 24,177
Silk, to London,	bazar maunds 526
Liverpool,	20
Indigo, to London,	factory maunds 6,804
Liverpool,	444

Account of Juggernaut.

Missionary Intelligence.—Quarterly Circular,—No. XIII.

A Member of the Corresponding Committee has favoured us with the following account of Juggernaut, drawn up under his own observation, which being more particular than any account we have met with, will, we think, prove interesting to our readers.

Juggernaut is one of the most celebrated places in India. All the land within 20 miles is considered holy; but the most sacred spot is enclosed with a stone wall, 21 feet high, and forms nearly a square: two sides measuring each 656 feet, and the other two 626 feet in length. Within this area are about 50 temples, dedicated to various idols; but the most conspicuous building consists of one lofty stone tower, 184 feet high, and 29 feet 8 inches square inside, and is called the Bur Dewal, and two adjoining stone buildings with pyramidal roofs. The idol Juggernaut, his brother Bulbudra, and his sister Shubudra, occupy the tower. The first pyramidal building, which is 40 feet square inside, is connected with the tower, and is the place where the idol is worshipped during the bathing festival. Adjoining this temple is a low building on pillars, (with a fabulous animal in the centre) which is intended as an awning to shelter the entrance from the rays of the sun; and after this is a second building, with a pyramidal stone roof, where the food prepared for the pilgrims, or others, is daily brought, previous to distribution. This latter building is said to have been removed from Kanaruck, or the black Pagoda, and is called the Beg Mundeep.

The temple of Juggernaut was erected by Rajah Anung Bheern Deo, and completed in A. D. 1198. The arts of arching appears to have been unknown even at a much latter period, in Orissa; as these buildings, as well as similar ones erected the two succeeding Rajahs, have by large massive iron beams, wherever a flat surface was required; and the roofs consist of successive layers of stones, projecting a few inches, till the opening is very considerably reduced; iron beams were then put across, to support larger stones, laid flat, or, in some instances, the successively projecting layers were continued, till stones could reach across, the opening and close it up. The roofs are ornamented in a singular style, with representations of monsters, which can only be understood by a drawing: but the walls of the temples, which are not visible beyond the enclosure, are covered with statues of stone. Several represent a famous Hindoo God, Mahadeo, with his wife Parbuttee, attitudes so grossly indecent, that it seems surprising how any superstition could debase its votaries to such a degree, as to make them introduce into their most sacred places such filthy and obscene representations.

Each side of the boundary wall has a large gateway in the centre; but the grand entrance is in the eastern face. There is a second enclosure within, the area of which is raised about 15 feet. Close to the outer wall, there is a very elegant stone, column of basalt; the pedestal is highly ornamented; the shaft is of a single stone exhibiting 16 sides; the diameter is 7 feet, and the whole column measures 35 feet; on the top is a figure of Hoonoomann a Hindoo deity who assumed the shape of a monkey. This well executed pillar was originally erected before the great gate of the temple of the sun at Kanaruck, usually called the Black Pagoda, and when most of the buildings of that temple fell down, it was removed to Juggernaut. The priests relate, that the present statue of Hoonoomann was put there since its removal. The original ornament is said to have been the figure of Aroona, the charioteer of the sun, and the pillar is thence called Aroonkhamia.

Near the north east angle of the boundary wall of the temple, there is a lofty arch of pot stone. It is used by the Hindoos during the festival of the Dole Jatra, when three silver images are swung backwards and forwards. The swing is fastened to the stone arch by brass chains. The arch stands on an elevated platform, and the images are sprinkled with rose water and a red powder, like what is used during the hooly. This arch was originally at Kanaruck, and subsequently removed to this place.

The idol of Juggernaut, which is so celebrated that pilgrims resort to worship it from the remotest parts of India, is probably the coarsest image in the country. The figure does not extend below the joints, and it has no hands, but two stumps in lieu of arms, on which the priests occasionally fasten hands, of gold. A Christian is almost led to think that it was an attempt to see how low idolatry could debase the human mind. The priest endeavour to account for the deformity by a strange legendary tale. Some thousands of years ago, in the Sut Jog, or Suty Yuga, Maharajah Indradymna, of Oojein, in Malwa, applied to the celebrated manufacturer of gods to make a new idol. This request was granted, on condition that the Maharajah should be very patient, and not interrupt the work, as it could never be completed if any attempt was made to see the process. This caution was not duly attended to. The prince endeavoured to see what progress had been made, and it became necessary that he should be satisfied with the imperfect image.

It may be easily supposed that a very large establishment of priests and others, is attached to such a temple. One of the headmen stated the number to consist of 3000 families, including 400 families of cooks to prepare holy food. The provisions furnished daily for the idol and his attendants, consist of 220 pounds of rice, 97 pounds of kollye (a pulse), 24 pounds of moong (a small grain), 188 pounds of clarified buffaloes butter, 80 pounds of molasses, 32 pounds of vegetables, 10 pounds of sour milk, 2½ pounds of spices, 2 pounds of sandal wood, some camphor (2 tolahs), 20 pounds of salt, 4 rupees or 10 shillings worth of firewood; also 22 pounds of lamp-oil for lights at night. This holy food is presented to the idol three times a day. The gates are shut, and no one but a few personal servants are allowed to be present. This meal lasts about an hour, during which period the dancing girls attached to the temple, dance in the room with many pillars. On the ringing of a bell the doors are thrown open, and the food is removed.

(To be Continued.)

Bombay.

Bombay, March 26, 1823.—We are concerned to state that a few cases of Cholera have lately occurred in our Hospitals; the management however of this direful Complaint is now so well understood, that few of them, we hope, will terminate fatally.—Bombay Gazette.

Shipping Arrival.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 12	Royal George	British	C. Biden	England	Dec. 11

Shipping Departure.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 11	Georgina	British	J. Rogers	Isle of France

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.), proceeded down, —ESPERANCA, passed down.

Kedgerree.—MANGLES, and FAVORITE, (D. brig), proceeded out, —CONFIANCA, (P.), and ANDROMEDA, (P.), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. S. ROYAL GEORGE.

Saugur.—EDWARD STRETTELL.

The AMPHITRITE (F.) arrived off Calcutta on Friday last.

Nautical Notices.

The following Circular was issued from the Bankshall on Saturday last.

Mr. Ward, Purser of the Honorable Company's Ship ROYAL GEORGE, Captain C. Biden, landed this morning with the Packets of that Ship (4 Boxes), which have been sent to the General Post Office.

The King was in good health. Lord Amherst was expected to leave England in His Majesty's Ship JUPITER in February. War between France and Spain was expected.

The ROYAL GEORGE spoke on the 3d of April the Ship AJAX, from the Cape bound to Madras—she sailed on the 27th of January in company with the WOODFORD, Chapman—Passengers all well when she left the Cape.

Passengers.

Passengers per Royal George, from England to Calcutta.—Mrs. Harriot Sandys, Mrs. Mary Hughes, and Mrs. Isabella Walters, Misses J. Helen Spottiswoode, Cecilia Spottiswoode, Catherine Barlow, and Ellen Gregory, Captain Henry Capel Sandys, Lieut. James Hawkes, and Lieut. Richard Radford Hughes, Mr. Arthur Capel Spottiswoode, Mr. Arthur Wyatt, Mr. James Walters, Mr. George Walters, Mr. Thomas Barlow, and Mr. Neil B. E. Baillie, Mirza Shah Meer Khan, (his Wife died on board, on the 17th of January)—and 400 Troops.

Deaths.

At Dum-Dum, on the 5th instant, Serjeant Major O'NEIL, of the 2d Battalion Artillery.

At Luckpore, on the 18th of January, Mr. WILLIAM FINNEY, aged 26 years.

